3 FIGHTING DAYS!
The Daily Worker Tag Days
Friday, Saturday and Sunday

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER—Fair and colder

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DOLLAR BEING SLICED IN HALF BY ROOSEVELT INFLATION

GALLUP STRIKE WON; TERMS INCLUDE RELEASE OF 29 PRISONERS

Benjamin Will Be Freed; 8 Demands Won from Operators

National Miners Union Forces Recognition of Pit Committees; Checkweighman, No Discrimination

GALLUP, New Mexico, Nov. 22.—The striking Gallup coal miners, have brought their struggle under the leadership of the National Miners' Union to a victorious conclusion, forcing the coal operators to grant eight of the eleven strike demands and including the release of all twenty-nine prisoners. Herbert Benjamin, sentenced to a year in prison when he spoke in Gallup during a national speaking tour against unemployment; Kaplan, Roberts and all other imprisoned strike leaders now in the state penitentiary and the military stockade, are to be released.

The coal operators were forced to agree to recognition of the pit committees, installation of checkweighmen, no discrimination and no blacklisting of any workers.

The victorious conclusion of the Gallup strike is a significant victory for the National Miners' Union, which now controls the Gallup field. The victory was won in the face of fierce terror and stringent martial law.

During the course of the strike the militia arrested many workers, putting them in the military stockade on a diet of bread and water, attacked demonstrations and meetings of the strikers and the unemployed, bayonetting and sabring as well as clubbing the workers. The striking miners fought against the strike-breaking activities of the U.M.W.A. leaders, headed by Frank Hefferly and of the N.R.A., represented by Major John Moore. Women were clubbed and arrested as well as men. Martha Roberts being held incommunicado in the Gallup City jail.

The rank and file of the strikers will vote today on the proposed settlement of the strike.

Freedom Promised

HERBERT BENJAMIN

Packing Strikers Reform Ranks, Vote Solid to Stay Out

13 Arrested; A. F. of L. Strikebreaking Answered

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 22.—Today 13 packing house workers were arrested for strike activities. Glaring headlines in the boss press complain of many militant actions on the part of the strikers. Herds of cattle were stampeded, they claim, in many parts of Pittsburgh, while dozens of stores dealing with scab meat were wrecked.

The strike, in its second week, is now in a crucial stage, due to the strike-breaking activities of the officials of the American Federation of Labor and the officials of the N. R. A.

Night Shift Out

The Pittsburgh Provision Co. succeeded in getting a group of drivers drunk and back on the job and stampeded part of the shop back to work. The night shift still remains out. Working through some disruptive forces, they have partially succeeded in weakening the ranks of the strikers. In spite of this, the biggest majority of the large shops remain solid at this time.

The workers in Oswald-Hess (over 200), in spite of all the maneuvers of the bosses, voted unanimously to stay on strike. The same took place in Zolers, Fried and Reineman, North Side Packing, and other shops. In some of these shops, still on strike, the workers have revised their demands and are presenting them to the company. In spite of all this, the spirit among the strikers remains high, especially for the fighting union of the packing house workers.

The strike committee has succeeded in exposing the fact that some disruptive forces have been attempting to utilize the "red" issue. Tonight the General Strike Committee meets on the question of reforming ranks and taking up immediate problems that face the whole strike.

Injunction hearings are still proceeding. In spite of a vicious drive to break the strike, the largest majority of the strikers still remain out.

TWO-MILE FIRE CONTROLLED

PASADENA, Cal.—A fire that for some time threatened the residential section here was brought under control by an army of volunteer firemen, most of them from a nearby C.C.C. camp.

Leather Pickets Hold Scabs, Bosses In Tannery, 18 Hrs.

Mayor Calls for State Troops to Smash the Gloversville Strike

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 22.—After 600 men and women strikers surrounded the Levor mill and held the scabs and bosses prisoners for 18 hours during a 24-hour mass picketing demonstration, Mayor G. Greene wired Governor Lehman for state troops to smash the tannery strike today.

Representatives of the Tanner's Association and of the strikers were scheduled to meet today at 3 p. m. to consider the proposals for a strike settlement made by State Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews.

N.R.A. Mediator Pickard, following the militant picketing demonstration demanded that Solomon, a union leader, withdraw from the pending conference and that all picketing be stopped. These demands come after the bosses and city officials find that injunctions and police terror failed to break the strikers' lines. The 24 hour mass picketing in which the strikers hurled tear gas bombs back into the faces of the police and could not be dislodged, demonstrated this.

Union officials have refused to yield on the question of picketing and despite the "red" scare propaganda now being intensified the strikers are determined to win their demand for recognition of their Independent union.

The strike of the tannery workers here is now in its sixth week. This is the first time that any struggle has been waged in this company ruled region for union organization.

WAGES CUT BY FORCED LABOR PLAN

Unemployed Forced to Work at Non-Union Wage Scale

NEW YORK, Nov. 22. — Thousands of unemployed workers, removed from the relief rolls under Roosevelt's forced labor program, have already been put to work at starvation wages far below the union wages paid in their trades, and in many instances below the minimum wage rates set by the N.R.A. Those now put on forced labor are being given, not the usual relief jobs, such as cleaning, etc, but construction work, building, and other jobs for which the government would have to pay union wages were it not for the Roosevelt plan. Roosevelt's program is a means for reducing the wages of these workers, many of whom are skilled and semi-skilled workers, such as carpenters, electricians, mechanics and other trades.

Over one half million workers have been removed already from relief rolls by the Roosevelt forced labor program, government figures reveal. This includes 12,000 in New Jersey, 49,000 in Arkansas, 10,000 n Omaha, 50,000 in Massachusetts, 9,000 in Rhode Island, 2,000 in Vermont, 2,000 in Connecticut, etc. All of these are to be put at work under the non-union, starvation wage scale, thus giving the government a supply of cheap labor.

New York State will have 200,000 off the relief lists by December 1st, it was announced. As the Roosevelt plan goes into effect, the blow it deals to the unemployed workers becomes more clear. Those put at forced labor are told that the relief officials have the right to fire them at will, and they have no appeal and no chance to get back on relief lists, which are being abolished. It is also made clear that the hiring will be done as on any job and those that the foreman wishes to reject will be left to starve without relief or work.

Most Get No Relief

In Nebraska and Arkansas it was reported that those on forced labor include less than one third of the total unemployed, the remaining two thirds being left to starve without any relief.

The Federal government, again reversing its decision of a few days ago, ominously stated that no figures hereafter will be released as to the amount of money given from the public works funds of the Federal government to states for relief. This will enable the cutting down of the funds given for relief below the amount announced by Roosevelt and will make the injection of graft and political patronage into the public works fund distribution easier.

Five Immediate Tasks

The unemployed workers are beginning to react to the removal from relief by organizing into the Unemployed Councils and arranging for protests in a number of cities against Council calls on all workers to: 1) organize on the forced labor jobs and enforce union wages and conditions and against speed-up; 2) Demand that no unemployed worker fired from a forced labor job shall be deprived of relief. 3) To hold local united front conferences for adequate relief and demand the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. 4) Elect delegates to the Jan. 13 National Unemployed Convention, to be held in Washington, D. C.

Join This Revolutionary Army!

ORGANIZED lynch mobs await the signal for pouncing upon the nine Scottsboro boys. Only one American daily newspaper is sounding the clarion call to the American masses to form a solid wall of defense around these Negro youths. This is the Daily Worker.

There is only one guarantee that the Daily Worker can continue in existence and be in a position to lead the working masses against the lynchers. This guarantee is your class conscious support. If you fail to support the Daily Worker, it cannot continue.

* * *

EXPRESS your devotion to the Daily Worker by joining the revolutionary tag day army tomorrow, Saturday and Sunday. Every cent you collect from your fellow workers in the factories, shops, streets, in workers' homes will help give the Daily Worker the financial sinews for striking powerful blows against the lynchers, for bursting the prison bars that confine the innocent Negro boys.

The Daily Worker Tag Day Army calls you for three days of revolutionary service. Will you be at your revolutionary post in the battle to save our Daily Worker? Make sure that you will. JOIN THE DAILY WORKER TAG DAY ARMY THIS FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY!

* * *

Wednesday's receipts ..... $ 316.50
Previous total 26,322.20

Total to date $26,638.70

Old Press Delays "Daily"

NEW YORK.—The Daily Worker has been from three to four hours late for several days. Many mail trains have been missed. Many workers have not found their "Daily" at the usual time and place.

Each day the Daily Worker's 35-year old press has broken down. Each day the Daily Worker had to be printed in another plant which is not equipped to do this work speedily.

Despite the grave financial situation of the "Daily," there is no other way left but to buy a new press. It will take two months before it can be installed. Meanwhile, comrades are asked to be patient if the "Daily" does not reach them on time.

Scottsboro Trials Will Be Rushed in Death Verdict Plot

Arraign Charlie Weems Tomorrow--Take Ruby Bates' Testimony In New York Because of Lynch Threats

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

(Special Correspondent of the Daily Worker.)

DECATUR, Ala., Nov. 22.—The State of Alabama is determined to rush the trials of the rest of the Scottsboro boys without waiting for a decision on any appeal if Heywood Patterson is convicted.

This news came late this afternoon when Circuit Judge W. W. Callahan of Morgan County, in a surprise move, served notice upon Joseph Brodsky, International Labor Defense Attorney, that he would have Charlie Weems arraigned tomorrow and set the date for his trial a week from November 27.

This Monday, immediately before the Jury will be chosen to try Heywood Patterson, Judge Callahan plans to arraign two more defendants. He has not yet announced their names.

No reason for this unexpected move is given by the state.

Normally when several defendants are accused at the same time, separate trials are asked for each and an appeal is taken on one conviction. The state saves time and money by postponing the other cases until a decision has been granted in an appeal. Despite the fact that it will cost the state more money and take up more time, Alabama is, nevertheless, determined to rush the cases through indifferent to planned appeals.

* * *

DECATUR, Ala., Nov. 22.—Because Ruby Bates may be lynched if she appeared in Decatur to testify for Haywood Patterson, first of the seven Scottsboro boys to be tried for their lives for the third time this Monday, a court order to take her testimony in New York was on its way there by air mail this evening.

The order directed Julius Applebaum, 32 Broadway, to have Ruby appear before him for interrogation. With the order went a long series of questions prepared by Joseph Brodsky, International Labor Defense attorney and an almost equally long series of questions by Attorney General Thomas E. Knight, Jr.

Brodsky explained to Circuit Judge W. W. Callahan of Morgan County, presiding at the third of the internationally famous trials, that Ruby Bates refused to go to Decatur because of the open-voiced threats to kill her.

Threatened to Lynch Her

Attorney General Knight was not willing to accept the record of her testimony at the Patterson trial this spring. He asked Brodsky to permit the introduction of her testimony at the first Scottsboro trial. Brodsky refused. This is the testimony where she and Victoria Price said the nine Scotsboro boys had "raped" them. Subsequently Ruby recanted her story and confessed that the boys had not touched them.

This confession and her dramatic appearance to take the stand for Patterson this spring caused Morgan County whites to turn furiously against her. After her testimony a mob started to march on Cornelian Court Apartments where she was staying with the avowed purpose of lynching her.

The questions prepared by Brodsky bring out her story from the day she appeared in Chattanooga with Victoria Price, the train ride, the arrival in Scottsboro, the arrests, the seizing of the boys, the pressure put on her by Jackson County officials to say she had been raped—all these details of the first accusation against the Negro boys. Then follow details of her realizations that she was condemning innocent boys to their deaths, her recantation and confession of the whole frame-up.

Ruby Bates' Confession

Attorney General Knight's questions are designed to try to get her

(Continued on Page 2)

Jobless Demand Relief in Michigan State Legislature

Protest Meeting Held In Capitol Plans Further Action

By A. B. MAGIL

LANSING, Mich., Nov 22.—Sixty delegates of workers' organizations in Detroit, Dearborn, Hamtramck, Lincoln Park, Grand Rapids, Pontiac and Berkeley, today presented demands to a special session of legislature for relief and a minimum living wage. The delegates presented demands adopted at the State Conference held in Detroit last Saturday and Sunday. The demands included indorsement of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill; eight dollars weekly for single unemployed workers, $15 to a family or two, with $2 additional for each dependant; trade union wages for all public works, but not less than 75 cents an hour for a thirty hour week; immediate repeal of the sales and head taxes and other demands.

For the first time the speaker of the House was forced to receive the workers' delegation, Earl Reno, Secretary of the Unemployed Council and spokesman for the committee, exposed the cynical indifference of the legislators to the people's sufferings. Reno asked why did you reduce the taxes on bankers and manufacturers while putting over the sales and head taxes on the masses?

The Speaker was unable to reply. The Speaker took the copy of the demands to turn over to the Committee on Labor, but refused to allow the delegation to present them on the floor of the Legislature.

The delegation then held a meeting inside the Capital building with no police intereference. Reno gave a report and urged the delegates to go back to their localities and build a powerful mass movement to force relief from the legislature and prepare a mass march on Lansing.

* * *

Conference Scores Forced Labor

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 22.—Launching the demand for a state initiative referendum for the enactment of Federal Unemployment Insurance, the Michigan State Conference Against the NRA closed its two day session Sunday on the eve of a Board of Commerce announcement of a 7 point drop in the employment index.

Workers and farmers, numbering 175, from all parts of the state attended the sessions.

Workers at the conference scored Roosevelt's Forced Labor scheme.

The employment index drop proving the urgent necessity of such demands, covers the year from Oct. 15, 1932 to Nov. 15, 1933 and dropped from 48.5 to 41.2.

The conference endorsed the National Unemployment Conference to be held in Washington, D. C. on Jan. 13.

All Out for Daily Worker Tag Days, Nov 24, 25, 26th!

Litvinoff in Farewell to Washington

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. — The historic Soviet-American recognition conversations were concluded today and Maxim Litvinoff will leave for New York early tomorrow, probably by automobile. Litvinoff and American officials, prevented from reaching final conclusions by the complexity of debts, claims and credit questions, exchanged warm official farewells.

Acting Secretary of State William Phillips issued a brief statement that the discussions are not concluded and that they "will be actively continued by officials of both Governments." It was said in official American circles that Boris E. Skvirsky, new Soviet Charge d'Affaires, will continue the talks. The explanation was given, also, that the delay in reaching a final agreement was a simple matter of having tried to do three months work in four days and having found it impossible.

Phillips' statement said that further discussions had taken place between Litvinoff and the State and Treasury Departments and that "due to the intricacy of the questions, it has explored, it has been impossible to reach definite conclusions before the departure of Mr. Litvinoff."

Sees Movie

Litvinoff took time off today to view two American movies—a celluloid version of the American children's story, "Three Little Pigs," and "A News Reel" of Litvinoff's mission to the United States and President Roosevelts recognition speech in Savannah, Ga. He enjoyed the fable particularly, chuckling and exclaiming often, "Very amusing, very amusing!"

Constantine Umansky, head of the press section of the Soviet Foreign Office, was still laid up today and will be unable to accompany the Commissar home. Suffering from influenza and a rheumatic complication, he is expected to remain here for at least another week. It is said, however, that his condition is not alarming.

Will Be At New York Banquet

Following the discussions on debts and trade, which officials hoped until today would bring definite clearance of the entire debt and claims questions, Litvinoff and Skvirsky made a formal call at the State Department late today to say good-by to Secretary Phillips. Earlier Skvirsky had paid his first official call to Phillips and other officials, including Ambassador designate William C. Bullitt, as Charge d'Affaires of the fully recognized Soviet Union, he entered the secretarial suite through the diplomatic entrance and was received with full official ceremonies in the department where for the past 12 years he has visited officials as a private citizen, and quietly talked with the chief of the Eastern European Division.

Litvinoff also made a farewell call on the French and Turkish Ambassadors. He will attend a dinner in New York on Friday night, as the guest of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce and the Institute for Cultural Relations with Russia.

LIVING COSTS FORCED UPWARD AS ROOSEVELT MANIPULATES GOLD PRICE

Roosevelt Government Is Heading Fast for Financial and Credit Crisis

Only Workers Fight for Higher Wages Can Defeat Deep Inflationary Wage-Cut

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The buying power of the American toiling masses, already drastically reduced by unemployment, parti-time, reduced wages, and rising prices, is immediately threatened with another deep slash by the prospect of a swift approaching inflationary crisis in the Roosevelt government.

Only a fight for higher wages to keep pace with the Roosevelt cheapening of the dollar can stop the clamping down of a deep, uniform, masked wage cut for the entire American working class.

Roosevelt has already practically exhausted all his inflationary powers given him under the dollar devaluation clause of the recent Thomas amendment to the Agriculture Emergency Act.

At yesterday's price of $33.76 per ounce of gold, Roosevelt has gone more than three-quarters of the way toward a 50 per cent devaluation of the dollar. For when the price of gold reaches $34.41, the American dollar will be worth 50 cents.

At the present rate, it is only a matter of weeks or days before the 50 cent dollar will be a fact.

In order, therefore, to maintain his fight against the imperialist rivals of Wall Street for foreign markets, and in order to keep the present artificial inflationary prices from collapsing, Roosevelt will soon inevitably be forced to issue the $6,000,000,000 of cheap paper money which he is empowered to do under the Thomas Amendment.

Wall Street Escapes

This explains the persistent weakness of the bond market. Today the bond market sagged again, giving sure indication that the Wall Street investors are getting ready for floods of inflationary paper money.

It is an open secret that the richest Wall Street investors and millionaires are swiftly shipping their fortunes out of the country, through converting their dollars into English sterling, to escape the effects of the coming Roosevelt inflation. The workers cannot escape. They get the brunt of the inflationary attack.

A Masked Wage Cut

Through inflation — every dollar handed out to the American workers will be reduced in value, since the dollar is no longer backed by gold, and since the credit of the government is weakening. In addition, the increase in currency sends prices of everyday necessities soaring upward.

The appreaching Roosevelt paper flood will mean a wholesale robbery of the American workers. It will send the cost of living shooting sky high. It will catch the workers in a double scissors and rising prices and cheapening dollars, cheapening even faster than prices will rise.

It will result in wholesale expropriation of the small savings accounts in the banks, since this money will be gradually wiped out as far as buying power is concerned.

The Roosevelt inflation is a deliberate attempt to protect the profits and interests of the capitalist class, driven along intensifying crisis, by clamping down a nation-wide uniform wage slash for all wage workers, through the cheapening of their wages in terms of buying power.

Bank Crisis.

Not only does the Roosevelt government intend to crush the workers in the screws of inflationary prices, but its policy is, at the same time, unavoidably driving the banking structure of the country toward another open crisis, in which hundreds of thousands of small depositors will again be fleeced of their meagre savings.

This was admitted yesterday by Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, leading capitalist finance expert, who, as he resigned

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900 Bakery Workers On Strike Against N. R. A. Wage Scale

2 Dugan's Plants Shut Down, Drivers Out In All But 2 Shops

NEW YORK.—Nine hundred bakery workers of the Dugan Baking Co. walked out on strike this week for recognition of their union and for higher pay.

Two plants of the company have been shut down tight at South 5th Street, Brooklyn, and at Queen's Village, Long Island. In the Long Island Branch 200 workers came out including the wrappers, maintenance men and drivers despite pleas of the boss to be "loyal to the company." The drivers are out in every shop in the city, except two.

So great is the revolt of the workers against the NRA starvation wage scale that it is anticipated that all plants of the company including the Newark plant will be shut tight within the next few days.

The strike is being led by the Amalgamated Food Workers. Thus far, however, no steps have been taken to picket at the Brooklyn plant and the picket line is kept a half block away ffrom the shop in Long Island.

A strike meeting is called for today at 10 a. m. at Queens Lycepm, 218 and 99th Ave., Brooklyn, to plan for the spreading of the strike.

City College Hires Scab Window Washers

NEW YORK.—The College of the City of New York, a city institution, today hired strikebreakers to clean its windows.

Escorted by police, six members of the Enterprise Window Cleaning Co., at 640 Broadway entered the school, protected by an injunction taken out against the pickets of the Window Cleaners Protective Union, Local 2, of the A. F. of L. by the Nordham Window Cleaning Co.

Communist Vote Rises in 3 Cities; Fraud Rampant

Count Out Workers' Candidate in Helper, Utah, Came Officially Within 30 Votes of Winning Office

NEW YORK.—Scattered and delayed election returns from several cities show a big increase in the Communist vote. In Helper, Utah, the united front workers' ticket come within 30 votes officially of being elected. Actually he was elected, as there were 100 more votes reported than registered voters. In Utah, the city elections followed along a militant struggle carried on by the National Miners' Union. The Communist candidate was Lawrence Mower, a member of the union and an outstanding strike leader. The Democratic and Republican parties combined their forces against the workers' candidate; and then, only through fraud, did they put their candidate into office.

The election returns show that through the bitter struggles the workers' spirit has not dampened, but they are in a more class-conscious fighting mood than ever.

* * *

Big Vote In Sacramento

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Communist candidates running in the city elections here for the first time recorded the high vote of 1,670 as against 12,039 for the capitalist candidate who won office. The votes were as follows for the Communist candidates for city council:

Wm. McConnell, railroad worker, 1,204; Nora I. Conklin, stnographer, 1,530; Mary Hall, Negro, 1,417; Bebel Alonso, baker, 1,204.

* * *

Gains In Hudson, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y.—Dominick Fliani, Communist candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, received 90 votes in Columbia County, according to the official canvass. This is an increase of 73 votes in the county over 1932, when Amter, Communist gubernatorial candidate, received 17 votes. Many votes were stolen both years. Some districts in which it is certain there were a number of Communist votes failed to report any.

Find 40 Per Cent of Children Suffering From Malnutrition

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Forty per cent of the 514 school children examined in a survey by the Milbank Memorial Fund were found to be suffering from malnutrition — a polite name for starvation. They were those whose income is $4.02 er person a week or less. Twenty five per cent with incomes of $6 per persons were found to be suffering from malnutrition.

Scottsboro Trials Will Be Rushed In Death Verdict Plot

(Continued from Page 1)

to repeat the story she told at the first Scottsboro trial when the boys were convicted. Ruby has since confessed that she told that story under duress and fear.

When the interogratories are returned here by Monday morning Brodsky will reply to Knight's questions and let Ruby explain how she happened to give her testimony at the first trial—the details of how the Scottsboro boys were framed.

While these interogatories were on their way to New York both sides utilized the day's court adjournment by preparing for arguments in the defense motion to quash the indictments against the Scottsboro boys because of the deliberate exclusion of Negroes on the grand jury that indicted them.

On this question evidence submitted at the Patterson trial this spring will be read in court again for the record. But the defense has several new witnesses to add to the cumulative evidence it has already produced. Brodsky has issued subpoenas for Judge Hawkins, who presided at the original Scottsboro trials, when the boys were convicted in a few days without proper legal presentation. Besides Judge Hawkins the defense has subpoenaed the clerk of the Scottsboro Court and the Jackson County jury roll, in an effort to show that in Jackson County Negroes are discriminated against deliberately because of their race and color.

Excluding Negro Jurors

In the meantime both sides are waiting for the appearance tomorrow morning of J. T. Tidwell, Morgan County Commissioner, who may tell why he excluded the name of J. J. Yokes, a Decatur Negro with several college degrees, from the jury roll. Judge Horton ruled that he did not have to answer. This ruling was reversed by Judge Callahan.

It was pointed out that to have refused to answer this would most likely have made it a reversible error in the event of an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. But, with the reversal of Judge Horton's ruling Comissioner Tidwell has to answer, and even if he answers with "I don't remember" or "it is possible some member of the jury board had same objection to him, but it is so long ago that I cannot remember who the jury board member was or what his objection was." It is an answer of sorts that will appear before the U. S. Supreme Court.

It is apparent that Attorney General Knight's procedure with reference to the Negro on the jury question is laboriously designed to circumvent the Supreme Court decision in the Euel Lee case. This case, taken to the Supreme Court by the I. L. D. resulted in Negroes being placed on juries in Maryland. Attorney-General Knight has admitted that he studied the Euel Lee case thoroughly so as not to make the same mistakes made by the state of Maryland.

Cleveland Workers Urged to Mobilize for "Daily" Drive

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22.—The District Buro of the Communist Party here, and organizers of the Sections issue an appeal to all workers of this District to participate in the Daily Worker National Tag Days, starting Friday, and continuing for three days. Section 1, with a quota of $225, has raised only $154.97; Section 2, quota $360, has raised $146.47; Section 3, quota $300, has raised $121.71; Section 11, quota $100, has raised $54.43; Section 14, quota $100, only $5.75. These poor results are due to a narrow appeal for funds to only the closest supporters and Party membership.

The Tag Days offer an immediate way to get support from the broad masses. We appeal to every Party member, members of mass organizations, trade unions, regardless of any other work, to report on the tag days to the Cleveland stations printed in the Daily Worker. The Party leadership and membership is partially responsible for Cleveland's failure to respond to the Drive for funds for the "Daily." All out on the tag days. Each Party member is asked to bring a non-Party member with him to participate in the Daily Worker tag days.

SOL'S SANDWICH LUNCH
101 University Place
(Just Around the Corner)
Telephone Tompkins Square 6-9780-9781

BERMAE'S
Cafeteria and Bar
809 BROADWAY
Between 11th and 12th Streets

MEET YOUR COMRADES AT THE
Cooperative Dining Club
ALLERTON AVENUE
Cor. Bronx Park East
Pure Foods Proletarian Price

Trade Union Directory
CLEANERS, DYERS AND PRESSERS UNION
250 Second Avenue, New York City
Algonquin 4-4297
FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
4 West 19th Street, New York City
Chelsea 2-0565
FURNITURE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
216 Broadway, New York City
Gramercy 5-8956
METAL WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
25 East 10th Street, New York City
Gramercy 7-7842
NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
131 West 28th Street, New York City
Lackawanna 4-4815

Wants Witnesses Who Saw Arrests in Anti-White Guard Parade

NEW YORK.—The six workers arrested Saturday in the White Guard counter demonstration will come up for trial Saturday, Nov. 25, in Essex Market Court, Second Ave. and Second Street, at 10 a. m.

Workers who have witnessed the arrest of any of these workers are urged to appear at the International Labor Defense office, 870 Broadway, before the trial. All workers are urged to pack the courtroom.

Balloon Reaches 11 Miles Height Into Stratosphere

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, sent the following telegram to T. G. W. Settle and Chester Fordney when he learned of their safe landing:

"Hearty congratulations on your great achievement. I am sure your colleagues in the Soviet Union have watched with greatest interest your flight. May both our countries continue to contest the heights in every sphere of science and technique."

* * *

FAIRTON, N. J., Nov. 21.—Lieut. Commander T. G. W. Settle and Major Chester L. Fordney landed safely on a mudflat here after penetrating eleven miles into the stratosphere, 4,000 feet short of the record of 63,320 feet set by Soviet airmen last September.

Both balloonists were uninjured. They had landed late last night and had slept in the airtight gondola until after daybreak. They were in the air eight hours and forty-three minutes after leaving Akron, Ohio, Monday morning.

The flight exceeded by more than a mile the altitude attained by Professor Piccard of Belgium. Settle and Fordney were the first Americans to reach the stratosphere, and the first men to maintain radio communication between it and the earth.

Pipe Makers Celebrate Gains in Recent Strike

NEW YORK.—On Monday night the workers of the L. & H. Stern Pipe Co. celebrated the victory of their strike which recently ended after ten weeks. Led by the Independent Smoking Pipe Makers' Union, the workers won a 20 per cent increase in wages, recognition of shop committees, no discrimination against strikers, equal distribution of work, and no interference on the part of the bosses in union affairs.

City Events

Dress Makers' Meeting

A meeting of dressmakers will be held today at 1 p.m., at Christ Church, 344 W. 36th St., to discuss the present situation in the dressmakers' trade. Grossman, of the left wing opposition group, will be the speaker.

* * *

Forum on Scottsboro

An open forum on the Scottsboro case will be held in the auditorium of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, 131 W. 28th St., today at 2 p.m. Herbert MacKawain, Assistant National Secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, will be the main speaker. There will also be a report by a delegate to the Baltimore Anti-Lynch Conference.

* * *

Change of Address

The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union has opened new headquarters at 80 Smith St., Brooklyn, near Atlantic Ave. The district office and Brooklyn local headquarters will both be located at this address.

The address of the New York headquarters will remain as previously, 35 E. 19th St., N. Y. C.

* * *

HOSPITAL WORKERS

Membership meeting will be held today at 235 Second Ave., Apt. 15, at 8:30 p.m.

* * *

ATTENTION—FUR WORKERS

Fur shop committees will meet after work tonight in the office of the union.

* * *

CUSTOM TAILORS ELECT OFFICERS

Members of the Custom Tailoring Industrial Union will elect officers today, Friday and Saturday at the union offices, 131 W. 28th St.

* * *

CONCERT AND DANCE

Maria Haldeshat, German refugee, will be present at a concert and dance tomorrow at 8 p.m. at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St.

* * *

SCOTTSBORO PROTEST MEET

The Y. C. L. Bronx Section, Unit 5, is holding a Scottsboro protest meeting at 489 E. 169th St.

* * *

KNITGOODS TRADE MEETING

The Knitgoods Trade Board is calling a general meeting today at Irving Plaza, 15th St. at Irving Place, at 5 p.m. Ben Gold will speak.

* * *

LEFT WING SECTION MEETINGS

Left Wing Groups, Local 22, I. L. G. W. U., will meet tonight at 8 p.m. at the following addresses: Bronx: Bronx Labor Center, 809 Westchester Ave.; Ambassador Hall, 3875 Third Ave. Harlem: Y. W. C. A., 179 W. 137th St.; Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave. (Spanish language). Downtown: Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Ave. Williamsburg: Royal Palace, 16 Manhattan Ave. Brownsville and East New York: Pennsylvania Palace, 506 Penna. Ave. Boro Park and Bensonhurst: Labor Lyceum, 1377 42nd St. All members must bring their cards.

* * *

Concert and Dance

The N. Y. Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism is sponsoring a dance and concert tomorrow at Webster Hall, 11th and 3rd Ave.

* * *

Lecture on Crime

Harry Zeidner, eminent author, will discuss "Sex and Crime" at the Hunts Point Palace, Southern Blvd. and 163rd St., Bronx.

Report on Strike at Shoe Meet Tonight

NEW YORK.—The Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union is calling its members to an important meeting tonight at Arcadia Hall, 918 Halsey St., Brooklyn, where shoe and slipper workers will hear a report on the strikes which are still on in a number of shops. Several important questions involved in the strike settlements will be considered.

The members will also be called on to vote on the question of whether or not the union should participate in a convention for the amalgamation of all existing shoe unions which is being arranged for December 11 in Boston, Mass.

Fred Biedenkapp, general secretary of the union has just returned from Boston where he conferred with the Provisional Committee and the Planning Board of the organizations in the shoe industry there. He will report on the results of his conference and the rules and conditions laid down by means of which amalgamation is to be effected.

Washington Jobless League (S.P.) Votes Merger With Council

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Tenants and Unemployed League, a Socialist-controlled organization which has repeatedly gone into United Front struggle with the Unemployed Councils of Washington, voted unanimously to affiliate with the Councils.

The members ofthe Unemployed League saw that only by united action with the militant Unemployed councils had they been able to force more relief from the Washington relief administration.

The action of the socialist Halbert, director of relief, removed from the minds of the unemployed workers in Washington any illusion they might have had about the S. P.

Beating Is Only Pay Dishwasher Receives For 3 Weeks' Work

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A bad beating after three weeks or washing dishes 12 hours a day was all a worker received at the East Flatbush Gafeteria, at 1016 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn. This worker, who came to the Daily Worker office last Friday with scars still plainly visible on his face, related that he had started to work Oct. 23, having been sent by the Tompkins Square Employment Agency, 3 St. Marks Pl., to which agency he paid $3. He was supposed to get $10 a week.

The boss stalled him off for three weeks, and finally paid him $3, which was exactly the fee he had paid the agency. He had worked all this time from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., with no time off for lunch. When he finally insisted on getting paid, the boss called over the husky chef, who attacked him.

The worker asked that his name be withheld. He said he was afraid to have it printed. The boss, he said, had told him, "If you complain again, it will cost me $10 to have you bumped off."

Must Break 27 Yds. Of Stone a Day to Earn Relief Checks

FINLEYVILLE, Pa. — Jobless men are forced to break 27 yards of stone at 40 cents an hour in order to earn their relief checks here. If this yardage is not done at the end of the day the men are fired and their relief cut off.

The gangs are kept working in the rain and cold while the bosses sit in a covered truck playing cards. Several strikes have forced the relief officials to abolish forced labor on certain jobs and to give the striking workers cash relief.

Work for Grub and Lodging at Forced Labor Job in L. A.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—At Haines Canyon Camp No. 9, Federal Relief Highway job administered by the Los Angeles County Dept. of Charities, workers are paid exactly nothing but bad grub and worse lodging for six hours per day of hard labor.

The rations arriving on November 6th were cut exactly in half. When this happened, the cook quit. He had been working only a week, but he declared that he would not serve such bad food to men doing hard labor.

After 90 days in this camp, with all leaves and sicknesses deducted, men receive 25 cents per day. This last concession was the result of a small militant uprising some months ago.

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK —by del

PRIMER OF CAPITALIST JUSTICE

Question: "Is Uncle Sam mad at Waxey Gordon?"
Answer: "You bet. He has him under arrest."
Q.: "For grand larceny?"
A.: "No."
Q.: "For white slavery, or selling narcotics?"
A.: "No."
Q.: "For selling alky or for gang murders?"
A.: "No."
Q.: "Then why?"
A.: "For refusing to split the 'take' with Uncle Sam."

Dear Dr. Luttinger:

My figures in the Socialist competition for the Daily Worker's $40,000 drive are woefully anaemic. What do you prescribe?

—DEL.

Sam Katz	$—.30
Previously Recorded	22.30
TOTAL	$22.50

Dollar Being Sliced in Half

(Continued from Page 1)

yesterday from the Roosevelt government, declared:

"We have recently experienced distrust of banks spreading like wild-fire through the country. A similar wave of currency distrust threatens."

Continuing, Sprague said:

"... The present policy threatens a complete breakdown of the credit of the government. The recovery program involves expenditure far in excess of current revenues. ... I believe you are faced with the alternative of giving up the present policy, or of meeting government [illegible] with additional paper money. ..."

A leading figure in the world of British finance remarked today:

"Roosevelt, having started dollar depriciation, cannot reverse. ... Today he is merely at the lull in the center of the cyclone. ..."

One of President Roosevelt's closest financial advisers, Prof. James Harvey Rogers, today declared that if the **"milder forms of inflation do not prove effective, then the danger is that Congress will make mandatory more drastic and even uncontrollable measures."**

Cheapened Money

It is this way that even the most reactionary observers openly herald the flood of cheap paper money by which Roosevelt will drown the buying power of the workers and impoverished farmers in his desperate attempt to climb out of the crisis, entering the fifth year with its world contradictions and antagonisms more chaotically entangled than ever before.

Trip Through West Reveals Unemployment in Every Spot

Same Story of No Work Told in Towns From Stockton, Cal., to Milwaukee

By a Worker Correspondent

STOCKTON, Cal.—I have come back to Stockton from my trip to Milwaukee, via Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, N. Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin. I sure saw a great change in conditions from what they were two years ago. There is no shadow of doubt in my mind that capitalism can never bring the people prosperit

In Kalamath Falls, Ore., unemployment was everywhere. I canvassed the stores, filling stations, etc., for a job to earn some food, in order to find out what the transient had to contend with. Out of about 15 places I got a small amount of food from one place.

The next town I stopped at was Bend, Ore. There I went to the best residential section where the N.R.A. poster was in practically every window. I asked for work at each place of 20 homes, to do some kind of work to earn food or a blanket to use on the road. I never received one article in Bend.

Walk Three Miles for Soup.

Then Spokane, Wash., was my next stop. The city of Spokane gives out soup at the county fair grounds, which is about three miles from down-town section. People must take this walk in order to get food from the city, and I was informed that a person must be a registered citizen of Spokane to even get in on this sort of junk.

Sand Point, Idaho, was my next stop. Sand Point is a large lumber mill town, but the chief thing about it now is NO WORK.

Missoula, Mont., was next. Missoula was the headquarters of the forest fire fighting, but since the C. C. C. boys are scattered over the whole country these families who depended on this line of labor were cut out of work, and are on the mercy of charity.

Last spring the N. P. R. R. laid off over 100 men out of the shops, and has taken back about 13. This is what I was told at one home in Livingston. People are sure downhearted in Livingston.

Next was Laurel, Mont. Plenty of suffering on hand there. The whole county was practically broke.

I did not stop at Billings, but the streets were full of unemployed as far as I could see from the side door Pullman, and the fellows who caught the train in Billings said they could not find work at any price that would give them a living.

Little for Potato Pickers.

The next place war Fargo, N. D. This city is in the fertile Red River Valley, known for its good crops of potatoes. But this year the potato crop was very poor. Potato pickers were plentiful. It was impossible to give half of the people jobs who were there for jobs.

Stapples, Minn., was my next stop. No work to be had there. Plenty of people were on the relief list, and a merchant told me that the city workers were not being paid their wages.

Then came the twin cities. Minneapolis and St. Paul. I was informed that the unemployment relief list had grown 20 per cent since March 4.

Then La Crosse, Wis. Plenty of unemployment there. The same for Portage, Wis. And next City, the last of my trip, was the great city where the Socialist Party is in full swing, Milwaukee. The very day I arrived in Milwaukee I read in the paper of 23 Communists being arrested for the demonstration against Fascism. Surely the workers can learn a clear lesson that the Socialist Party is paving a way for Fascism.

On my trip, the people in general are growing very sensitive politically. The word Communist is a familiar word everywhere. I am quite pleased with what I found on this line of language. But I am not pleased with the number of organized people. Small farmers in the whole farming section of the entire trip were bankrupt. The small business class was worried.

Expel Carpenters for Fighting Unemployment

Local Unions Must Answer Hutchinson by Demand for Extraordinary Convention, and Fight for Rank and File

NEW YORK.—Because they led a campaign for unemployment insurance and exposed the corruption of their officials, Local 1051 of the Carpenters Union of Philadelphia was ordered suspended by the General Executive Board recently.

On July 19, 1933, Carpentars' Local Union 1051 of Philadelphia adopted a resolution endorsing the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill demanding exemption of dues for all unemployed carpenters, and that unemployed remain good standing members in the organization; also demanding the reduction of the high salaries of international officers to the average wages in the industry.

Two-Thirds Drop In Members

The Local Union, in supporting the resolution, explained that the Carpenters' International lost two-thirds of its membership in the last four years. Unemployed carpenters, being unable to pay dues, are suspended and expelled from the organization. The resolution was sent out to all local unions affiliated to the Carpenters' International.

In a short time 367 local unions endorsed this resolution and only 18 voted against it. According to the Constitution of the Carpenters, if any resolution is endorsed by 25 local unions in 25 different states, the International office must send this resolution out for an official referendum, and if it is endorsed by the majority of the membership, the constitution must be amended accordingly.

In October the officials of Local Union 1051 were called to a trial board, consisting of members of the General Executive Board, and on November 9 the whole local was suspended from the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

In spite of the fact that the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance was endorsed by more than 1,000 local unions, scores of central labor bodies and state federations of labor, and in spite of the fact that among these there were 125 Carpenters' Locals which have endorsed the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance, the machine expelled Local 2717 previously for endorsing unemployment insurance. Local 1051 of Philadelphia is endorsed by 367 locals against 18.

Attack Daily Worker.

The carpenters in the 5th year of the crisis are 80 to 90 per cent unemployed, and are in open revolt against the Hutchison machine.

The General Executive Board of the Carpenters in their letters to the members of Local 1051 charged the local that the resolution was also printed in the Daily Worker, Communist daily newspaper. This is natural, the Daily Worker is, was and will be in the forefront of the struggles of the rank and file members for better conditions and against the betraying policy of officialdom of the A. F. of L.

The Philadelphia carpenters should defy the General Executive Board, the Hutchison machine. They have the support of 367 locals who have endorsed their referendum. They'll have the support of other building trades workers suffering from the same evils and the entire rank and file membership in the A. F. L. is being mobilized to the support of the Philadelphia Carpenters in the fight against the reactionary machine.

Should Clean House.

Immediate action is needed. No appeal should be made to the General Executive Board against the expulsion because they will refer the appeal to the coming convention which is being postponed indefinitely. Local 1051 should immediately communicate with all other Carpenters' Local Unions in the country and demand that the General Executive Board not only rescind the expulsion order against 1051 but further live up to the constitution and send the resolutions out immediately. If they refuse the carpenters should proceed with preparations for an Extraordinary Convention over the head of the betraying officials and clean them out of the organization.

I.L.D. Holds District Convention Nov. 25-26

NEW YORK. — The New York District of the International Labor Defense will open its annual District Convention on Saturday, Nov. 25, at 2 p. m., at the I. W. O. Hall, 415 Lenox Ave., near 131st St.

Sanders, Militant Communist, Is Dead from Heart Failure

NEW YORK. — Workers of the downtown section, and Polish workers here and in Cleveland, will be shocked to learn of the sudden death from heart trouble Sunday evening, of J. Sanders, 43, who has been active in the revolutionary movement ever since he came to the United States in 1912.

Comrade Sanders, a member of Unit 9, Section 1, District 2, of the Communist Party, fell dead in the street, while fulfilling a Party assignment. He had been in excellent health and very active in party and mass organization work until the very moment of his death.

Before the war, Comrade Sanders belonged to the Workmen's Circle of the Socialist Party. He withdrew from the Socialist Party in protest against its policy toward the war, and later joined the C. P. He was very active in relief and defense work during the time of the Palmer raids and deportations, and in the past decade has been active in Polish work. He was a member of the Polish Buro of District 2.

Arrangements for the funeral were in the hands of the Polish Solidarity Club, 29 St. Marks Place, an active revolutionary club which was organized a year ago by Comrade Sanders, and of the I. W. O., of which he was a member. He leaves two daughters, one of whom is now in the Soviet Union, the other active in the Y. C. L. in Paterson, N. J.

The body has been brought to the Polish Solidarity Club, 29 St. Marks Place, where the body can be seen Thursday and Friday morning. The mass funeral will take place Friday, 11 o'clock with a march to 7th Street and Ave. A, where a mass open air memorial meeting will be held, under the auspices of the club.

Disrupters at Laundry Meet Lead Members to Reject Unity Offer

NEW YORK—Brody and Blumquist, two drivers of the Master Laundry, Bronx disrupted a meeting of the Amalgamated Laundry Workers when members of the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union presented proposals for unity to the membership.At a prior joint meeting of the executive boards of the two unions, it had been decided to unite the organizations subject to decision of the membership of both organizations.

The workers of the Amalgamated under pressure of the disruptive elements rejected the proposal for unity. Members of the Laundry Workers' Union, while accepting the decision of their executive board spoke against serving relations with the Trade Union Unity Council which would have resulted, had the plans for unity gone through. The executive board members advocated dropping the TUUC affiliation for the sake of unity but insisted that the policies of the union would remain unchanged. The Industrial Union continues its TUUC affiliation with the rejection of the unity proposal by the Amalgamated.

The Industrial Union is now launching an organizational drive in the steam plants.

To Sentence Gangster Raiders of Fur Union

NEW YORK. — Sentence will be passed Nov. 28 on the seven gangsters who were found guilty of felonious assault for their participation in a raid on the headquarters of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union last April, when two were killed and more than a dozen fur workers wounded by bullets or clubs.

SPORTS by Edward Newhouse

Dynamiting Man Mountain

NOT so long ago when the ole dabbil Richard Shikat, was laying the foundations of the da-da school of wrestling at the Park Avenue drill-shed, he and Jack Curley signed a joint statement to the effect that Gus Sonnenberg, then a drawing card, was a fraud and a punk and a horse's tail and Dick would post a forfeit and wrestle the impostor for money or marbles. Obviously, Sonnenberg couldn't wrestle his way out of a cloud of smoke and the challenge went the way of all professional challenges. I heard Curley state officially that he would have nothing to do with anybody as raw in his ignorance of the sport as Gus. Even in a fake bout you had to put up a show.

Now Curley has a corner on the beef market and Sonnenberg has finally signed his union card. He wrestled Jim Browning for the Curley tiara earlier in the week at the Garden.

Sad, sad Gustave has not been played around these parts recently and it was necessary to build a strong card around the bauble bout. Sandor Szabo was billed and one of the Duseks and Stein and Don George and Strangler Lewis. Some of these never got around to performing but that's in the tradition, Dean vs. Savoldi was the evening's great attraction.

* * *

LET me cite this bout's antecedents. Monday night's performance was a triumph of the Curley system.

"Man Mountain" Dean weighs 302 pounds. Years ago I used to see him wrestle under the name of Soldier Jack Leavitt, but a few months back he grew long whiskers and adopted the hypsographic pseudonym. He was supposed to meet Savoldi on the first Browning card of the season, but something happened. The two walked down the aisle together, but when they got to the press row Dean whacked Jumping Joe, who fell on a sports writer who fell into his telegraphic instrument. The instrument was broken, the sports writer patched up with a couple of stitches, Savoldi restrained and Dean disqualified.

In their second meeting Savoldi butted the "Georgia land owner and cotton farmer" in the groin and the proceedings became scandalous. "Man Mountain" curled up on the canvas with both hands pressed frantically into his crotch and declined all invitations to clear out. It was a masterly arrangement. Referee, judges and police tried to budge the recumbent colossus who howled and writhed but refused to disentangle his forearms from their indecorous situation. The cops in the ring blushed, the ringside was mirthful and the galleries hooted in derision or whatever it is people hoot in.

This time the former apple of Knute Rockne's eye was pronounced rotten. Jumping Joe, the 205 pound underdog, hopped out of the ropes protesting his innocence but disqualified as hell. He was given a great hand. Man Mountain Dean was carried to his dressing room.

* * *

THE stage was set. Every paper in town gave notices, cartoons and columns to their third meeting which came off Monday. I reprint a tiny section of one of Jack Curley's releases to this department:

"Governor Eugene Talmadge of the State of Georgia has taken a personal interest in the rapid rise of the spectacular "Man Mountain" Dean on the mat. If Dean defeats Savoldi he will be matched with the winner of the title bout and one of his staunchest rooters at the ringside will be Governor Talmadge, according to a letter Jack Curley received from the State Executive yesterday.

The communication follows:

Dear Mr. Curley:

I understand that my friend Man Mountain Dean is progressing rapidly toward the top in the wrestling world up there. I am very much interested in him and his success and would like to see him get a match for the world's championship in wrestling.

Get this arranged and let me know and I will see if I can't get up there for the match. I would like to see Man Mountain Dean fall on the champion hard enough to jar Stone Mountain here in Georgia! We used to call him Stone Mountain down here.

Thanking you for your interest and hoping we can see this match in the near future, I am, with all good wishes,

Cordially yours,
(Signed) **Eugene Talmadge,**
Governor.

Talmadge is the man who has ignored hundreds of telegrams demanding that he free Angelo Herndon, working out a sentence of twenty years on the chain gang for carrying copies of the Daily Worker.

* * *

MR. CURLEY will tell you confidentially that Dean is trained and managed by his wife, of equally sizeable proportions. He will expect you to print that Dean has plans "to open the biggest establishment for women's headgear in the country." And you can't laugh in his face because he does get the stuff printed in one form or another.

Monday over 12,000 paid from $1.45 to $3.45 to see Savoldi and Dean do it again. This time the pair shook hands and smiled and patted each other shoulders.

Joe came to the Mountain like a couple of Mohammeds. Dean acted mean. He cuffed and slapped. The crowd booed and Joe threw up his hands helplessly. The budding milliner was butting inexorably. There was laughter and shouting and the fierce, shrill, frantic little cries of joy that hem you in at ringside.

* * *

THINK of a shrewd and stupid Jack Curley animating all that human emotional machinery. He sat near the ring and satisfaction gurgled out of his beatific moonface and he shook hands and gave orders. Joe [illegible] at Dean who trembled. Joe took another run and another and another. The tackles could not have upset Midget Wolgast, but Dean fell and fell and finally Joe climbed on on the heap and was pronounced winner. No one but a completely unconscious man could have been pinned that way. Dean stood up immediately and smiled and shrugged his shoulders. He was booed when he left the ring. Savoldi was cheered.

Time, three minutes. Browning took one hour and ten minutes for Sonnenberg. I dropped my pencil under the ring and forgot to record the other bouts. How's Aunt Regina?

Helping the Daily Worker Through Ed Newhouse

Contributions received to the credit of Edward Newhouse in the Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Helen Luke and Jacob Burck to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

Bridge Game	$5.40
Previous Total	153.76
Total to date	$159.16

ADVERTISEMENT

New Rates in Camp Nitgedaiget

In 1932 when the cost of living was reduced and the wages of the workers were cut, our proletarian camps were the first to reduce the rates from $16.00 to $12.00 per week. The new rate was made on a non-profitable basis to enable the thousands of workers to spend their vacations in our camps.

The situation now is quite reversed. During the past six months, the New Deal increased the cost of living, particularly of food products. In comparison to last year food prices increased at least 20 per cent, and in some instances more.

Faced with these conditions, the Camp Committee postponed the necessary increase of rates to meet this new situation as long as possible.

Comrades, we now find it impossible, if we are to maintain our camp, to continue on the old rate. Therefore, we are compelled to raise the minimum of $1.00 per week, which brings the rates to $14.00 including tax.

Rates for I. W. O. members bringing a letter signed by branch secretaries are $13.00 including tax.

We can also accomodate those who are in need of special diets during the winter season.

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Beacon, New York.

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Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

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1633 PITKIN AVENUE
Near Hopkinson Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Williamsburgh Comrades Welcome
De Luxe Cafeteria
94 Graham Ave., Cor. Siegel St.
EVERY BITE A DELIGHT

Notice

General Membership Meeting
of all Workers Ex-Servicemen's League Posts at LABOR TEMPLE, East 84th St.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23

Veterans! This means you! Bring a buddy to the rally to be held at 86th St. and Lexington Avenue at 7 p.m.

Veterans of other organizations welcome!

CITY COMMITTEE, WORKERS EX-SERVICEMEN'S LEAGUE

PERSONAL

ALFRED H. Please call home. Mother ill.

Paterson Strikers Hold Out, Against Schweitzer, For $25

U. T. W. Leaders Abandon Wage Demand, Suppress Strikers' Leaflet, Try to Complete Betrayal of 9,000 Silk Workers

By CARL REEVE

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 22.—The action of the rank and file members of the Associated Silk Workers (U. T. W.) again prevented the U. T. W. leaders from sending the 9,000 striking broad silk workers back to work on Monday and Tuesday. The U. T. W. leaders have already greatly weakened the Paterson strike by sending the 1,000 dye workers back to work, in addition to the jacquard workers, the warpers and the ribbon workers, as well as sending the workers back in Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and Allentown. But even in this weakened condition, the strikers resisted the brazen attempt of Frank Schweitzer, his Lovestoneite co-organizer, Ed Keller, etc., to get the men back to work this week without any gains.

Strikers Again Reject Sell-Out

On Saturday Schweitzer had practically openly agreed that the strikers would go back to work at the manufacturers' terms of $2 per 100,000 picks, a complete defeat for the strikers, which average $19 a week or less, a proposal which the strikers have several times rejected in the course of the strike. It had already become clear last week that the decision of the N. R. A. advisory board issued by Senator Wagner, ordering the men back to work and setting a minimum wage of $25, was not put forward for any other reason than as a strikebreaking proposal. The only provision in this decision taken seriously, either by the U. T. W. leaders or the manufacturers, was the order to return to work. The "decision" for $25 minimum rate was immediately rejected by the manufacturers, with the silent consent of Senator Wagner and the U. T. W. leaders.

The height of betrayal was reached when Frank Schweitzer, MacMahon's representative and secretary of the Associated, through the capitalist press on Sunday told the workers that they must choose whether or not they will return to work Monday at the bosses' terms. "It is up to the workers," he said. This was, in effect, an order to the workers to return to work at the employers' own terms.

Schweitzer Suppresses Leaflet

Meanwhile, the Associated strike committee had repudiated Schweitzer and printed a leaflet with a ringing appeal to reject the manufacturers' proposal of $2 per 100,000 picks and to hold out for the $25 minimum rate. Schweitzer withheld this leaflet from circulation and repudiated it, stating that he did not know who wrote the leaflet and that it was not the line of the U. T. W. It was not until Monday that the Associated strike committee was able to force the distribution of its own leaflet, over Schweitzer's head.

On Monday, when the manufacturers opened the mills, the workers refused to return to work, the strike committee having rejected Schweitzer's sell-out at Monday's meeting. Schweitzer, to further weaken the strike, issued an official statement on Monday, in which he did not mention the wages, and made only one demand, recognition of the U. T. W. Schweitzer openly stated his willingness to settle if this one demand was satisfied, deserting all the workers' wage and other demands. This was a betrayal of his own strike committee, which had demanded the $25 minimum rate.

The National Textile Workers' Union issued a leaflet to the strikers on Monday, exposing Schweitzer's sell-out. The N. T. W. U. declares: "To win victory in this strike, the workers must set up their own rank and file settlement committee and enter into direct negotiations with the manufacturers (without any arbitration committees) for a victorious settlement. Without this rank and file settlement committee of all the mills it would be a crime to accept the manufacturers' proposal of individual mill settlements." The N. T. W. U. calls on the workers to continue the strike until the $25 minimum rate is granted.

The reference to arbitration committees applies particularly to Mayor Hinchcliffe's committee, with which Schweitzer, Keller, etc., are trying to send the workers back to work, defeated. Hinchcliffe has put forward the $2 per 100,000 picks proposal of the bosses as the only basis for settlement. Schweitzer went to this committee and demanded only recognition of the union.

The N. T. W. U. and the united front conference of last Sunday called on the workers in the silk industry to set up mill committees in every mill based on a broad united front, regardless of union affiliation, and to link these mill committees together with delegates to shop delegates' councils, and thus lay the basis for one industrial union in the silk industry.

• • •

CORRECTION

Two typographical errors changed the sense of two important sentences in the article on page 2 of Monday's issue of the Daily Worker dealing with the Paterson strike. The fifth paragraph states . . . "to fight jointly with the employed for Unemployed Insurance at the expense of the employed." . . . This should read, of course, "at the expense of the employers."

In the sixth paragraph the phrase which reads "the new industrial union cannot be based on the N. T. W." should read "cannot be based on the U. T. W."

Two States Join In Frame-up of Negro

ALEXANDRIA La., Nov. 22.—Alexander Boss, Alexandria Negro, who has been residing in Los Angeles, was arrested here last Thursday charged with the murder of a white girl, whose nude body was discovered Nov. 8, near Van Horn, Texas. The girl has been tentavively identified as Ramona Warren, of Norfolk, Calif.

Boss is held on telegraphic instructions from Sheriff Fox of El Paso, whose sole grounds for this action is that on the day of the murder a white woman stopped in a Texas town to give the license number of a car, which she said had been following her "for miles" to deputy sheriffs. The license number was said by West Coast police to be that of a car belonging to a Los Angeles Negro. Meanwhile, a Los Angeles woman, Mrs. Myrtle Gordon, identified herself as the woman who had notified the deputy sheriffs. Despite this blow to the projected frame-up of Boss, the latter is still held in prison here.

Dramatic Concert

CHICAGO.—Sonia Radina, famous dramatic soprano, will appear in a Soviet concert of classic and revolutionary songs, in costume on Sunday, Nov. 26, at the Masonic Temple Auditorium, 32 Randolph St., 14th floor, at 8 p.m., under the auspices of the Friendsof Russian Music.

Third of Jobless on Forced Labor Jobs in Arkansas

Majority Left Without Relief of Any Kind

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—One third of the total jobless in the state, or 40,000 have been dropped off relief, and placed on forced labor projects, as part of Roosevelt's plan to abolish relief.

In this manner two-thirds of the unemployed get absolutely nothing and are left to starve since they cannot get either the relief or the forced labor jobs.

In a short time even these workers employed on the forced labor jobs will lose the30 and 40 cents an hour N.R.A. wages and the remaining few workers speeded up. A statement from one official of the Civil Works Administration that: "timekeepers will have the right to hire and fire at will for inefficiency, incompetent and shiftless workers." No new workers can be hired under the plan, and the fired workers can get no relief.

Workers must demonstrate and fight against being dropped off relief. They must form committees of action on the jobs to use every grievance as a means of arousing mass action.

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9000 Dropped in Omaha.

OMAHA, Nebraska.—Out of 13,000 registered unemployed in Douglas county, 4000 are to be put to work cleaning and repairing the streets and the rest will just be dropped off the relief list, according to Mr. Parkinson of the county office.

The Workers' Unemployed Council is preparing to call a county conference to fight against removal from the relief lists, against forced labor, for rent payments and 50 cents an hour on public works jobs.

Greensburg Jobless Make Demand for Food and Clothes

Organize to Enforce Promises

(By a Worker Correspondent)

GREENSBURG, Pa., Nov. 22.—The County Committee of the Unemployed Councils of Westermoreland County, representing the miners and steel workers met and presented demands to the County Emergency Relief Board at Greensburg on Nov. 10, and as usual the Relief Board tried to put off the unemployed with promises. The committee told the relief board the unemployed cannot be put off with promises any longer. The unemployed must go on the slate dumps to pick their own coal or else freeze. We are going ahead to organize the unemployed for demonstrations to force the promises through.

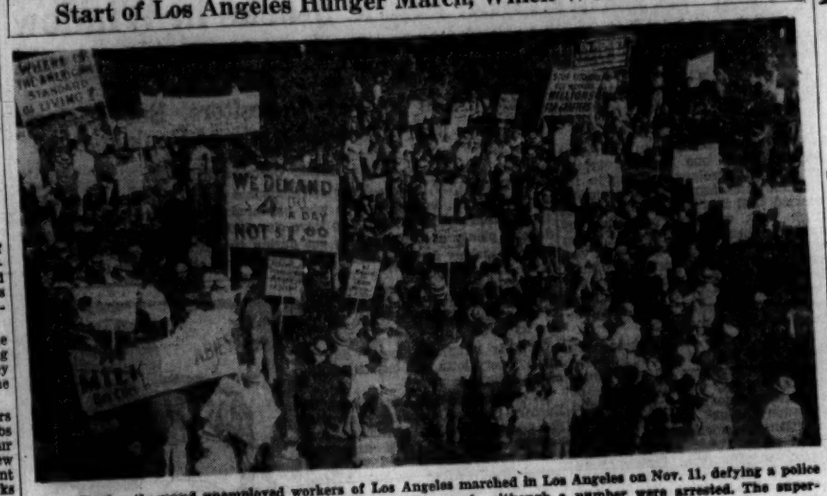
The demands include: adequate fuel, shoes, clothes; free medical aid and doctor's care; free shoes, clothes and lunches and milk for school children; one ton a month of coal for the unemployed; no discrimination in the distribution of relief; relief for all unemployed; and indorsement by the relief board of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Jobless in Cambridge, Mass., Reform Union to Fight Evictions

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Cambridge Unemployed Union is being rebuilt here by the jobless workers and will fight the large number of evictions taking place daily, and the starvation relief given by the city. Only one month's rent out of three is paid. The union will affiliate itself with the militant Unemployed Council.

The Unemployed Union meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at 631 Massachusetts Ave., on the third floor.

Start of Los Angeles Hunger March, Which Won Relief Raise



Twelve thousand unemployed workers of Los Angeles marched in Los Angeles on Nov. 11, defying a police prohibition. The police were unable to break up the march, although a number were arrested. The supervisors refused to see the committee, but issued a statement raising the relief 10 per cent.

Fire 1,500 Packers in Omaha Plant

Workers' Committee Blocks Speed-Up

OMAHA, Neb., Nov 22.—Fifteen hundred packing house workers have been laid off in South Omaha, where the Armour, Swifts, Cudahy and Dolds packing plants are located, in the past three weeks. The N. R. A. officials and the A. F. of L. leaders have been saying for the past two months that the N. R. A. would give the packing house workers more work. These plants all work under the Blue Eagle. But now the workers, seeing the lay-offs, haven't got faith in the N. R. A. any more.

As soon as the N. R. A. speed-up went into effect, the workers in the sheep kill in Armours elected a rank and file committee and sent the committee to the boss to demand slower speed on the chain. After much discussion, the boss was told that a stoppage would take place unless the speed was slowed down, and the boss agreed to slow down the chain. The conference board held a special meeting, but the workers told them that their rank and file committee and not the company controlled conference will handle the workers' grievances.

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America does nothing for the workers, and allows a terrible speed up to be put into effect. The workers are talking of the need of a fighting industrial union.

Haverhill Shoe Local Forces Election Of Jobless Committee

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Stitchers Local No. 10-A of the Shoe Workers Protective Union, a union with reactionary leadership, voted to elect an Unemployed Committee at the next regular meeting on Nov. 20 after a proposal to this effect was made from the floor by the militant rank and file group. Local 10-A is the largest local in the city with a paid-up membership of over 2,600. About two thirds of the members are unemployed.

Compel Payment of Rent Before Eviction

OMAHA, Neb.—Although the policy of the city and county relief agencies in Omaha had been to pay only one month rent, permit the eviction of the unemployed worker, and force him to find another house from which he would again be evicted, the Unemployed Council together with the Women's Civic League and the Democratic Club forced the County Relief to pay the rent of Mrs. Montgomery, pregnant wife of an unemployed meat packer and mother of four children.

Young Farmers See Hope Futile Under Capitalist System

Junnita, Wash.

Daily Worker,
New York City.

A group of us farm youths got together and with our pennies, nickels and dimes made up a contribution of $1.28 for the Daily Worker. We are realizing the futile hopes for a better day under the present system. We see only misery, starvation, slavery and war until the day of class emancipation.

YOUNG FARMERS.

News Briefs

Gordon Owner of Six Breweries

Waxey Gordon, the beer racketeer, is the operator of six breweries and two Manhattan hotels, a Federal Court Jury charged today. He is accused with having evaded income tax payment on over two million dollars deposited in various banks.

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Trapped Unemployed Miners Rescued

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 22.—Five unemployed miners who were entombed by a cave-in while digging coal for their own use in an unused mine were rescued today by other miners. One suffered a broken leg.

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Penitentiary Riot in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Running wild during a recreation period, seventy-five enraged convicts smashed and set fire to prison buildings and wrecked valuable machinery. Warden Smith said the riot was due to lack of space and insufficient accommodations.

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Lindberghs Plan Flight

HORTA AZORES, Nov. 22.—Colonel and Mrs. Charles Lindbergh, who reached here from Lisbon yesterday, plan to return by plane to the Continent by way of the Island of St. Michael.

Greenville Starts "Probe" on Lynching of Negro October 16

GREENVILLE, S. C., Nov. 22.—An "investigation" into the lynching of George Green, middle-aged Negro worker, who was taken from his home at Taylors, near here, last Thursday morning and shot to death by a masked and robed band, was opened here today.

Two other Negroes, a man and a woman, who lived near Green were brutally whipped the same night.

Auto Union in Drive For 5,000 Members

Building Shop Groups in Leading Plants

DETROIT. — The Auto Workers' Union has launched an intensive two-months' organization drive to prepare for struggles in defense of the vital needs of the workers when the plants, which are now either completely shut down or on greatly reduced schedule, reopen.

The aim of the drive, which will last from Nov. 15 to Jan. 15, is to recruit 5,000 members and to build up strong shop groups in all the leading plants, with special emphasis on the Ford and Briggs plants, on which the union has decided to concentrate. Special mass meetings and factory gate meetings will be organized during this period and the Auto Workers News will be issued regularly every two weeks. With production now lower and unemployment greater than a year ago, the struggle for unemployment relief and insurance will also be developed during these two months. On Dec. 17, a big conference of auto workers will be held.

Further information on the organization drive can be secured at the office of the Auto Workers' Union, 4210 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

Chicago Waterworks Grabbed by Mellon Bankers' Corporation

CHICAGO, Ill.—By ramming through the State Legislature the city of Chicago public water works bill, politicians are attempting to give the bankers waterworks paid for through $400,000,000 in taxes largely from small home owners. The law will be voted upon by the city in a referendum.

There was no discussion on the bill in either the House or Senate, public hearings were not permitted on this "grab" of the only city-owned property in Chicago. Gov. Horner conveniently "forgot" to sign the bill, and after 10 days it automatically became a law.

The new law empowers the City Council to mortgage the waterworks system to a private concern in return for building three filtration plants. The interests behind this are the Mellon interests of Pittsburgh which work heer as the Operation Development Co. It plans to invest $3,000,000 and on this basis take a loan from the Federal Government of $59,000,000 already agreed upon, to build the three new filtration stations, and thus take over the water works.

This thievery will mean immediate increase in rents and cost of water to workers overburdened with high food prices and high rents.

New York Workers March Saturday in Scottsboro Protest

Thousands, Roused by Lynch Conspiracy Against Nine Boys, Will Turn Out

NEW YORK.—With the danger of a massacre of the Scottsboro boys and their attorneys growing hourly more acute, the New York District of the International Labor Defense has called a city-wide protest demonstration for this Saturday at 1 o'clock in Harlem. All workers are urged to turn out to voice their protests against the murderous lynch conspiracy of Alabama officials and terrorist groups.

Organizations will gather with their banners as folows: Section 1 and 2 of the I. L. D. at 118th Street and Lenox Avenue. Friends of the Soviet Union, Downtown I. L. D. and the Ex-Servicemen's League at 119th St. and Lenox Ave. Trade unions at 120th St. and Lenox Avenue. Section 6 and 8, (Brooklyn), at 121st Street and Lenox Ave., Section 4, and the Finnish Federation at 126th St. and Lenox Ave., Sections 5 and 13 (Bronx) and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights at 127th St. and Lenox Ave.

The line of march will be up Lenox Avenue, from 118th St. to 126th St., east to 5th Ave., north to 127th St., then turning west to 7th Ave., and down to 125th St, and returning to 121st and Lenox Avenue, where the workers wil be addressed by Negro and white leaders of the revolutionary movement.

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Bronx Meet Tomorrow

NEW YORK.—Bronx workers will protest the Scottsboro frame-up and lynch threats at a mass meeting of the Bronx Section of the International Labor Defense, at Ambassador Hall, Third Ave., near Claremont Parkway, Friday, Nov. 24, at 8 p.m.

The Bronx delegation to the Baltimore Anti-Lynch Conference and the Leon Blum delegation will report. The main speakers will be Allen Taub, Scottsboro lawyer; a Negro sharecropper from the South, Bruce; the Bronx organizer; S. Schiller, Leon Blum Defense Committee.

Ala. Court Awards Damages to Lawyer Named in ILD Wire

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Nov. 22. — In a new attempt to throttle mass protest against the Scottsboro lynch conspiracy, the local court has awarded Jack McGuire, Tuscaloosa attorney, a judgment of $1,499 in a damage suit against the Postal Telegraph Company for transmitting a telegram in which his status as a lyncher was exposed.

The telegram was sent by the International Labor Defense to Judge Foster protesting his appointment of McGuire as "defense" attorney for Dan Pippen, Jr., and A. T. Harden, who were lynched shortly after the I. L. D. attorneys, retained by their families, were barred from the trial by Judge Foster and driven out of Tuscaloosa.

Terzani Speaks in Phila. Friday Nite

Framed Anti - Fascist in New York Sunday

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—In his fight against his frame-up for the murder of anti-fascist comrade, Athos Terzani will carry a challenge into the home city of his accuser, 'General' Art J. Smith of the discredited fascist Khaki Shirts of America. Terzani will speak at a huge mass meeting here this Friday evening.

Leaflets advertising the meeting accuse Smith of being "an accessory to the murder of Anthony Fierro, because he has shielded the real killer ever since the crime."

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NEW YORK.—A Terzani defense meeting will be held this Friday evening at the Savoy Mansion, 6322-20th Avenue, Brooklyn, with Jacob Kahan, chairman, and the following speakers: Bruce of the International Labor Defense; H. D. Sisemore of the I. W. W., and Pitro Allegro, of the Italian Defense Committee. The Socialist Party has refused to participate in the meeting.

Terzani will go on trial in Long Island City, N. Y., next Monday. Evidence will be presented by the defense to show that Fierro actually was shot by a member of the Khaki Shirts while defending a friend who was being ejected from an Astoria meeting of that outfit.

Terzani will tell his own story here next Sunday at a mass meeting in Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place, at which William L. Patterson of the International Labor Defense, Norman Thomas, Carlo Tresca and others will speak.

Sharp, Drug Store Picket, in Court Today

NEW YORK.—Sidney Sharp, one of the striking pharmacists in the strike called by the Pharmacists' Union, was arrested last week while picketing Linderman's Drug Store. Hearing has been set for this morning in the Essex Court, Second Ave. and Second St. The union has called upon all members, and the workers generally, to pack the court to prevent the railroading of Sharp to jail.

Flophouse Workers Win Concessions

CHICAGO, Ill.—Fifty unemployed workers of the Municipal Lodging House No. 2 of 54 W. Austin Ave., compelled the State Relief to promise overcoats and other clothing. As a result of this mass action the manager of the Lodging House is attempting to transfer the actives in the group to another house.

Scottsboro Protest Meet in Boston Nov. 24

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 22.—Mrs. Jessica L. C. Henderson, Boston representative on the committee just returned from an investigation of lynching in Alabama, will be the main speaker at a mass meeting in behalf of the nine Scottsboro boys, it was revealed today in a statement by Donald Burke, District Secretary of the International Labor Defense. The meeting will take place Friday, at the L'Overture Hall, 1085 Tremont Street.

Fully armed with first-hand information, Mrs. Henderson is expected to make some startling revelations as to the brutal lynch atmosphere existing at present in Alabama, as a result of the facts she learned while unearthing the true story of the recent lynchings of A. T. Harden, and Dan Pippen, Jr., in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama.

"We are determined to expose the organized attempts to lynch the nine Scottsboro boys," Mr. Burke further stated, and to rally the sympathy and protest of Boston people to save them."

MASS PRESSURE WINS IN ELKHART

ELKHART, Ind.—Mass pressure organized by the Unemployed Council forced the Federal Relief Bureau to give aid to three needy families without food or fuel. Workers receive food checks amounting to 3½ cents a meal. Mobilization is going forward to compel increase in relief.

Nash Auto Strike Betrayed by A. F. of L. Leaders

Enthusiastic Labor Parade Turned Into Rout By Sell-Out; Organization Tasks Now Face Workers, Says Auto Workers Union

KENOSHA, Wis.—On Monday, Nov. 20, over 2,000 Nash workers came out to the picket line, displaying determination and militancy in the fight to win the strike and their demands. The same afternoon, there was witnessed in Kenosha one of the biggest parades of labor in many years. The strikers, joined by thousands of other Kenosha workers, marched through the streets after gathering in front of the Nash plant, demonstrating their will to continue the struggle.

But on this very same day, when the wave of enthusiasm of the strikers was at its height, the American Federation of Labor officialdom perpetrated their act of betrayal. They concluded an agreement with the Nash Company and the Federal arbitrator, Dr. Lapp—calling off the strike without gaining one single demand for the workers who have been out for 11 days. On the very first day of the strike, the Auto Workers Union, affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League, urged the workers to unite regardless of organization affiliation, to win the following demands:

A.W.U. Program of Demands

1. Thirty-five per cent increase in wages for all Nash workers! 2. Abolition of the gang system! 3. Turn the lock-out into an effective mass strike! 4. Elect a broad strike committee with representatives from each department! 5. No settlement by departments but by the shop as a whole! 6. No returning to the shop on promises of arbitration. We must win our demands through militant action! 7. Mass picketing! 8. No settlement by the committee without the fullest consultation and vote of all men in the shop! 9. No discrimination against any worker for his activty in the strike and lockout. In event of settlement, every worker must get back his job!

The leadership of the American Federation of Labor offered no program, when the strike broke out. But when the workers enthusiastically picked up the demands of the Auto Workers Union as their own, then the American Federation of Labor came forward with counter-proposals. They promised the workers that they are going to propose to the company to: Recognize the union (A. F. of L.); to abolish the gang system; to get the seven-hour day; to get time and a half for over time; to obtain rest periods for the men during the day; etc.

The so-called settlement which the American Federation of Labor agreed to, does not contain one single demand which they originally put forward. Instead of recognition of the union, Mr. Nash, in the settlement refers to paragraph one of the union proposal by stating that this "is fully covered by law by the automobile manufacturers' code and we always have and will comply with it." In paragraph 5, the Nash Motor Company says "full right of discipline and discharge shall remain with the company but this right shall be exercised with due regards to the interest of the employees." The paragraph which the Nash Company refers to is that famous open shop clause in the Automobile code.

The settlement does not provide for dealing with the grievances of the workers in the shop as a whole. This is completely ignored, but instead of a company-union set up by the departments, is the substance of the plan—this will work through the committees of three which will be set up only when there are grievances or disputes. Theer is only a promise to take up the controversy in the final assembly line and this is to be subject to arbitration. Thus the A. F. of L. officialdom deserted the other 3,000 workers in the plant and betrayed the few hundred workers in the assembly line who were the first ones to go out on strike.

Nothing On Wages

The settlement does not say one word about the question of wages! Not a word about the gang system which is so despised by the workers! In fact, on this point, the officals of the American Federation of Labor Stated that in view of the fact that industry everywhere is adopting the gang system, there is nothing that can be done about this in the Nash Motors. Time and a half for over time was completely thrown overboard. The same is true with the question of a rest period during the day. As to the seven-hour day demand, this was a fake from the very beginning, because the men were working 35 hours a week even before the strike. So this was not a point of issue.

Many of the workers going back into the factory are not yet clear as to the settlement. When the thing was raised at Monday's mass meeting, the American Federation of Labor officials created an impression that the proposals read were not yet final, and told the men to watch the newspapers as to the question of going back to work. No sooned was the meeting concluded when the Kenosha Evening News came out with an issue already set, in secret stating that the "Nash dispute was settled—Open Plant Wednesday."

They printed the shameful agreement which was reached between the American Federation of Labor and the Nash Motors Company. In the mass meeting all opposition was squashed. Workers who took the floor in opposition to the proposals were bulldosed, threatened, and ridiculed by the A.F.L. leadership. When the vote was taken, there was also a shout of "no," but due to the confusion and tactics of the leaders, no exact count could be determined.

Must Organize Now

The Auto Workers Union, affiliated to the T.U.U.L. has issued a statement to the Nash workers exposing this betrayal and pointing out that the responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the American Federation of Labor officialdom who acted not as the representatives of the workers but as agents of the company, who from the very beginning of the strike discouraged picketing and militant action, and divided the ranks of the workers. The statement further points out that while the strike was betrayed, the spirit of the workers has not been broken. The workers going back into the shop will continue to organize, to unite, and to fight for an increase in wages and against the gang system, and to prepare for the struggles that are sure to come. Mr. Nash is told that the workers will not starve—that the workers will take up their grievances in the shop and will fight for them—that the coming struggles will be led by militant rank and file leadership and not by the agents of the company who call themselves American Federation of Labor leadership.

National Events

PATTERSON IN ROXBURY

BOSTON, Mass.—William L. Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, will be the main speaker at a banquet and a dance given by the I. L. D. in New International Hall, 42 Wenonah St., Roxbury, Wednesday, Nov. 29.

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Washington Book Sale

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—The International Book Shop, 806 Eye St., N. W., will open its fall sale of the latest books on international literature, political economy, Soviet text books, working class literature, Saturday, Nov. 25. The sale, during which a 15 to 20 per cent discount will be allowed, will continue until Dec. 5th.

Th International Book Shop is also raising funds for the Daily Worker and expects to increase the total of $6.50 raised so far considerably during the sale.

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MARX-LENIN EXHIBIT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An exhibition of Marxist-Leninist documents will be shown all day tomorrow at Jerusalem Hall, 1809 115th, N. W. A lecture by H. M. Wicks will close the exhibition. Adm. 15 cents.

OUT OF TOWN AFFAIRS

FOR THE Daily Worker

Shenandoah Section

The outstanding film, "War Against the Centuries" will be shown in the following towns on the dates listed below:

November 23rd:

Shenandoah, Pa.: At Sweets Hall, Lloyd and Main Sts.

November 24th:

Kurimont, Pa.: At Liberty Hall, 16th and Pine St.

November 25th:

Shamokin, Pa.: At 412 N. Shamokin St.

St. Louis, Mo.

November 26th:

Monster Banquet at Peoples Finance Bldg. Tickets 50c.

So. Norwalk, Conn.

November 24th:

Film showing of the Soviet movie "The Two Thieves" at the Workers Center, 102 Washington St., at 8:15 p.m. Aspices of I.W.O. Branch 97.

Philadelphia

November 24th:

Concert and Dance given by Sect. 1 at 1300 Tasker Street.

Elizabeth, N. J.

November 26th:

Entertainment and Dance given by Elizabeth Unit of the Communist Party at Lithuanian Club, 404 Court St. Adm. 15c.

New Kensington, Pa.

November 26th:

Film showing of "Shame" at Dattala Theatre at 3 p.m. 40 per cent proceeds for Daily Worker. Auspices, C.P. of Arnold.

Cleveland

November 25th:

Dance and Vetcherinka given by Section 3 at Lithuanian Workers Hall, 920 E. 79th St.

Detroit

November 26th:

Affair given by Unit 13 Sec. 1 at the Greek Workers Club, 944 E. Lafayette Street. Adm. 10c.

Friends of the Soviet Union
and ICOR

MASS VICTORY RECOGNITION MEETING

Wednesday Night, Nov. 29th

BRONX COLISEUM
East 177th Street

Prominent Speakers

PHILADELPHIA

DAILY WORKER VICTORY BANQUET
Sunday Evening, November 26th
at JEFFERSON MANOR HALL
Broad and Jefferson Streets

PROGRAM

Play by John Reed Club Workers' Laboriary Theatrle

Bella Dorfman — Artef Prominent Speaker

PARTY LIFE

Communist Party Welcomes All White Collar Workers

No Special Tests Required; Are Accepted as Part of Exploited Working Class

Editor of Party Life Column:

Will you please give space to the following in your column:

A few days ago one of the leading comrades—party comrades—made a statement that those working in offices or in general not bench workers are not to be admitted to the Party before they have joined some mass organization such as the I. L. D., and furthermore stated that they should be well versed in the policies of the Party before admittance, as they, the so-called intelligenzia, usually aspire to leadership and might disrupt the work of the Party and he emphasized that those requirements are not necessary for workers—bench workers. Rather a distinction, is it not?

I always believed that those that joined the Party are educated within the Party, or have I been mistaken? Or is it the belief of the comrade (I hope not the view of the Party) that the rank and file is not productive of leadership and that new leadership is not desirable? Of course, the comrade is entitled to his opinion, but if that is the opinion of the Party, may I suggest that the Party follow the example of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and establish a division for "candidates," which would be more likely to fulfil the purpose desired by the comrade and would avoid such a stinging rebuke to class-conscious members of the white-collar proletariat.

Are class-conscious white collar proletarians to be allowed to take part in the sharpening class struggle, or are they to be cast aside?"

—L. W.

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The White Collar Worker—Part of the Working Class

It is not the opinion of the Party that the white-collar workers should not take part in the sharpening class struggle. Most certainly they are a part of the working class and not only should not be "cast aside" but should fight side by side with the miners, steel workers, railroad workers, and all other sections of the working class for the overthrow of capitalism. The white collar workers are exploited, sometimes even to a greater degree than other sections of the working class, and certainly all class-conscious white collar workers have a place in the Communist Party. The Communist Party of the U. S. A. has no special test to apply to white collar workers which is not applied to all workers joining the Communist Party, which is their belief in and adherence to the program of the Communist Party.

The white collar workers who in the past have been to a great extent under the influence of the ideology of the ruling class are becoming more and more conscious of their identity with the working class. It must be the task of the Party and of the revolutionary unions to win these masses of exploited workers into their ranks.

Party Members Must Prove Fitness in Soviet Union

The Communist Party of the U. S. A. does not have a division for "candidates." Such a division is found only in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In capitalist countries, Party members prove their fitness to remain in the ranks of the Party by their activities in the class struggle. This is the test which every Party member, whether he is a proletarian or a white collar worker, must pass. The Communist Party wants in its ranks all class conscious workers who are ready to struggle in the line of the Party against all the attacks of the ruling class, against wage cuts and speed up, against Roosevelt's New Deal, for Unemployment Insurance, against fascism and war, and for the revolutionary way out of the crisis,—the final overthrow of capitalism. The majority of these workers will and must be proletarians from the basic industries, but fighting side by side with them must be the white collar workers.

Necessity for Winning Decisive Sections of Working Class

The Open Letter explains very clearly the necessity for winning the decisive sections of the working class, —those working in the basis industries as follows:

"It is time that the entire Party should understand that without a solid basis among the decisive elements of the American workers, the Party cannot lead the revolutionary struggles of the working class and free them from the influence of the social democrats and the bourgeoisie, which still prevails among the decisive elements of the working class, however favorable the conditions for our influence may be. It is idle chatter to talk about the revolutionizing of the working class by the Party unless the Party conquers a firm basis for itself among the miners, metal and steel workers, railroad workers, auto, marine and textile workers. It is idle chatter to speak about the leading role of the Party without establishing contacts with the decisive strata of the workers, mobilizing these workers and winning them over to our side.

"The working class will be in a position to fulfill its role as the most decisive class in the struggle against finance, capital, as the leader of all toiling masses, only if it is headed by a Communist Party, which is closely bound up with the decisive strata of the workers."

However, while stressing the importance and the necessity of strengthening the Party's base among the dicisive sections of the working masses, the Open Letter also points out the necessity of winning to its ranks the white collar workers. In America these form a large section of the working class. The Party wants them within its ranks. It must intensify its work among them.

A Clear Example of Piece Work Used As Speed-Up Device

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK—A certain firm employing about one hundred typists at a monthly salary, varying in individual cases according to seniority, decided that it might be able to get more work out of its workers by speeding them up and paying them on a piece work basis. The work was adapted to a piece work basis since it consisted of longhand reports, the lines of which could be easily counted. In other words the output was uniform and easily measured.

The problem that confronted the bosses was how to arrive at the lower wage per item of piece work without risking the possibility of not getting maximum output and maximum "value" for their money. An efficiency expert evolved the following plan: Toward the end of a certain month, the typists were told that they were to be put on a piece-work basis beginning the following month, but were not informed what price was to be paid per line of typewritten copy.

At the end of the first month of the new regime, twenty-five per cent more work was turned out by the typists. The boss now had the number of lines done by all the girls totaled. This total was then divided by the sum of wages which would have been paid the operators had they been working under the monthly wage system. The pay check for the month represented exactly the same amount expended the previous month, but twenty-five per cent more work had been sweated out of the typists. The price per line now fixed upon was the total salary paid out the last month of the old regime, divided by the total number of lines done by the typists who had been speeded up in anticipation of increased pay.

Clay, the schoolbook bourgeoise economist, says: (Principles of Economics, Chap. XVI) "Presumably the employer endeavors to get the same amount of work for his money whichever method he adopts." This is definitely false, since this is a case in which the employer received considerably more under the piece work system and the reason was that the typists not being organized in any form of union or labor organization, were unable to protest against such an adjustment of the wage schedule.

Eastern Oklahoma Farmers Held Ready for Real Leadership

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

SALLISAW, Okla.—Can't there be a little more pep put into the movement? For instance, here in Eastern Oklahoma seething for revolt. All it lacks is leadership. I surmise the entire United States is in the same condition as this section. I am not mistaken—this country is ripe for action. Even the county editors are talking revolt privately.

An old comrade visited me not long ago. He was foreign-born and though we had many interesting conversations, he never could organize the farmers. Why? Simply because he doesn't understand farmers. He can't get out and be one of the boys. He didn't know how.

What is needed in the farm section now is workers that can go among

the people and sympathize with them. They like to talk of their troubles, and their troubles are legion. The workers need to know how to enlist the farm people's sympathy. Then organize, organize, and gradually build up class consciousness.

The comrade that visited me got the impression that these people are of inferior intellect, which isn't true at all. They have had poor opportunity, but as to natural intellect, they are an average on nearly any community.

The time is ripe; hit while the iron is hot. Next year may be too late. I am glad to see your effort at building up a united front with the Socialist Party. I know when I was a Socialist, I would have been in perfect sympathy with the united front.

Sunshine Farms, Inc. Aims to Cut Drivers' Pay to $5 Per Week

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—My brother works for the Sunshine Farms, Inc., 466 11th Ave., as a truckdriver's helper. He has worked there for two years. He was being paid $6 a week by the company and $2 a week by the one on the truck. Now, ofter two years, the company wants to cut him 50 per cent, which means he would get $3 and $2, or $5 a week. He works 6 days a week, an average of 12 hours a day. Sometimes he works 14 and 15 hours.

JOIN THE
Communist Party
35 E. 12th STREET, N. Y. C.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

Blue Eagle Mocks in Window of Empty Stores in Farm Area

NRA Fails to Pay Depositors, But Protects Mortgage Interests of Banks

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

FARIBAULT, Minn.—Your correspondent has a list of zealous workers for the N.R.A. in this section who plastered their little store fronts with the buzzard's pictures, but who have closed their doors, owing hundreds of dollars, plenty of them pulling out during the night to join the 17,000,000 already looking for jobs. And when they moved out they left the buzzard's picture still sticking on the door, "We do our part." And as everybody passed, they laugh and shake their heads and exclaim the N.R.A. is doing its work.

This is happening every day in nearly every town and city in Southern Minnesota.

In connection with Mr. Roosevelt's Buzzard program, banking is another stunner, when that gentleman announced that all bank depositors where banks were busted would be "cared for." After waiting a long time for these busted banks to open, depositors were notified that if they would take 45 cents on the dollar (and the bank officials keep 55 cents) the banks would open, otherwise they would remain closed. Some of the banks reopened, so we are informed, the depositors having signed up.

Big Mortgage Burdens

Your correspondent has before him the official report of the Board of County Commissioners for Rice County for July, 1933, the most fertile county in the State of Minnesota, where the farmers and other workers are mortgaged to the sum of nearly $12,000,000, besides owing money to feed the blue buzzard, couped up in the Federal Reserve Bank vaults. This report shows that 482 tax payers in the county were scratched from the personal property tax books, because there was no property left to tax, in addition to as many more who could not pay for the year 1932.

And in the list of those who had no personal property in 1932 and were scratched from the books, are nine banks, every one in the county, two national with a total tax and scratch-off of $4,538.59, and this is only eight per cent of the real value of the property taxed. The worst of it is one of these banks claims it has over half a million dollars of farmers' widows and old people's money on deposit who cannot get a dollar of it.

And another good bit of food for the blue buzzard is the fact that these nine banks are foreclosing as many farm mortgages.

Colleges Rob Farmers

Even our great charitable institutions of learning, Seabury Mission, Carlton College and Norwegian College, where it costs the student $1,000 a year to get a "charitable education," have mortgages on farms and on workers' homes amounting to nearly $3,000,000, drawing from 5 to 95 per cent interest and don't pay one cent of taxes.

Even the International Harvester Co., with divisional headquarters at Faribault, Minn., has its personal tax of $141.29 cancelled by the Rice County Commissioners.

The Faribault Furniture Co., with thousands of dollars worth of new furniture piled in their warehouses had their personal taxes scratched off the tax books amounting to $742.12. This factory with four others, once employing something like 350 people up to 1930 has scarcely turned a wheel for over a year, about 15 people now being employed, two and four days a week, at Blue Eagle wages.

One of the banks which had its taxes scratched from the records by the county board owes the manager of this furniture corporation $6,000 on deposit, while the warehouse of this corporation is packed to the roof with no sales and with hundreds of men, formerly employed, hunting for work.

20,000 in District Starving

In this district, composed of five counties, there are close to 20,000 heads of families unemployed, with absolutely no credit for food and clothing, with no fuel, light and water shut off, and still the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin of the Little Flower Church of Detroit, Mich., told his radio audiences on Sunday, Nov. 12th, that capitalism is the only practical system known to promote the well being of the entire human race of the world.

So Mr. Coughlin is howling like a sick calf in an empty milk pail for capitalism, the Federal Reserve Bank, and Roosevelt, while the farmers and workers starve and freeze. For weeks Mr. Roosevelt's outfit has had a retinue of high salaried politicians in every county west of the Mississippi River, making allotments to farmers in every township for the number of acres they must not plough for next year's wheat crop, amounting to some 25 per cent each township, with a bunch of high salaried farm bureau ex-members as aides to the racket, and each farmer to sign up to letting the land stand idle. In conversation with some of those who were at the meeting I found that only about two per cent of the dirt farmers signed up. So that shows how much truth there is in Gen. Johnson's radio bunk, that the farmers are about unanimous for the Blue Buzzard and the N.R.A.

Union City Mission Pockets Part of Forced Labor Pay

(By a Worker Correspondent)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Union City Mission feeds 2,000 single men per day. Of these there are 400 on forced labor. The workers at the waiting tables prepare food, make beds, scrub floors three hours per day, and receive no money. They get nine cents worth of food and one 10 cent bed, which means they are receiving 19 cents for three hours work. For the same 400 men, according to Mayor Bainbridge, the Welfare Board of Minneapolis is paying 30 cents a day in cash to this racketeering outfit.

There are 1,600 single men that do not work, and the city pays 30 cents per day for these. The city will pay $43,800 a year for something that is already paid for. There are 1,600 single men that cost nothing for labor, for these 400 do all the work.

If the city of Minneapolis would look into graft of this outfit, school teachers would not have to go with payless days. This Union City Mission has a quarter of a block, including the St. James Hotel, a 12 story building and four other large hotels that are tax free.

Letters from Readers

THE "FORWARD" LIE

Bronx, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

Have you any statement to make concerning the charge made in the Jewish Daily Forward on Nov. 17, 1933 that the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union sent scabs to the firms "Paris Maid," 463-7th Ave., and "Mutual Frocks," 247 W. 35th St. (both owned by Prince Brothers) to break the strike of the I. L. G. W. U., Local 22 there?

—P. D.

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We have the following statement from the Dress Department of the Needle Trades Workers Ind. Union.

"The statement of the Jewish Daily Forward of Nov. 17, 1933 that the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union sent scabs to the "Paris Maid," and "Mutual Frocks" to break a strike of Local 22 of the I. L. G. W. U. is a deliberate lie and is for the purpose of shielding the officials and their strike-breaking tactics. There has been no strike called in the Paris Maid and Mutual shops, and furthermore these two firms have no inside shops. Only cutters are employed there and these cutters have been members of the Industrial Union. The contracting shops of these two firms are controlled by the International Ladies Garment Workers, but no strikes have been called in these shops. The I. L. G. W. U., however, has been aiming to get the cutters working in the shops of the Paris Maid and Mutual to join their union and leave the Industrial Union and have used threats and other methods to intimidate the workers.

"With the aid of the bosses of these two firms, they have succeeded in forcing a number of these cutters into the I. L. G. W. U. Many of these cutters, however, are sympathetic to the policies and program of the Industrial Union and many of them will probably retain their membership in the Industrial Union.

"The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has never sent scabs to any shop on strike and has no intention of doing so.

"The charges made by the Jewish Daily Forward are part of the campaign of the A. F. of L. officials aided by the bosses to drive the Industrial Union out of the shops in order to be better able to beat down the conditions of the workers."

Praise for "Daily" From Steel Worker

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ARGILLITE, Ky.—I understand the steel mills at Ashland, Ky., and Portsmouth, Ohio, are laying off men by the hundreds.

You will find enclosed $1 for which please send me the Saturday edition for one year. I like the Daily Worker better than any paper I can get hold of. Would take it daily but financial conditions won't permit it. I was a member of the Socialist Party when they split. I quit them then. My ideas are the Communist way out. I live back in the rural district and am almost alone in my Communist ideas. But conditions are getting riper for Communism.

Unemployment Increases Under Nazi Dictatorship

Hitler Government Unprecedented in Brutal Offensive Against Working Class

By O. PIATNITSKY

In yesterday's Daily Worker Comrade Piatnitsky answered the third set of questions by workers on the German situation, dealing with the role of the Social Democracy and the ways in which the S. D. misleaders helped to usher in the Nazi rule.

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Fourth Set of Questions.

Can the Hitler dictatorship even only temporarily improve the economic situation in Germany and the material conditions of the workers? Can the Hitler dictatorship maintain itself in power?

The Hitler government is a government of the most ruthless offensive against the working class entirely unprecedented by its brutality and scope. The Fascist Papen government was overthrown because it was not in a position to guarantee this increased pressure upon the working class. When the bourgeoisie called General von Shleicher who had the support of the Reichsbanner, to the government, it calculated that he will succeed in creating a mass basis for carrying out the Papen program. General von Schleicher, who was inclined towards "social reforms," attempted to reach an agreement between the Center Party and the reformist trade unions and to bring about a split in the National Socialist Party with the help of Gregor Strasser. He did not succeed in this. The bourgeoisie could do nothing except hand over the power to the National Socialists.

Funk, the theoretician of the National Socialist Party, in a speech which he gave at the "Herrenklub" even before the Hitler revolution, defined the tasks of his party in the following manner: To lay down the lowest possible rates for wages, to break up the system of wage agreements, to force exports without consideration as to what influence that would have upon the standard of living for the laboring masses.

The first steps that the government took entirely corresponded with this program. As far as the forcing of exports is concerned, the bourgeoisie has already been able to convince itself that that also is not so easy to realize even with the help of fascism. On the other hand, however, the abolition of the collective agreements is in ful swing. A number of wage agreements have already been concluded on the basis of which the former system of wage agreements is abolished and wage rates may be paid which are higher as well as lower than the agreed upon rates for wages, that means that by evading the former law, the wages are determined according to the productivity of labor. The new form of the fascist "wage agreements" therefore lays down the wage rates for each individual worker, whereas the wage agreements were formerly concluded by the trade unions with the employers not only for the organized but also for the unorganized workers and the violation of the wage agreements was punishable by law.

Simultaneously with this the fascists proceeded to abolish social insurance and militarize the unemployed. Even before Hitler came to power, unemployment relief in Germany was considerably reduced. In 1928, 60 per cent of all nuemployed workers got relief, in 1932 only 29 per cent were still getting this relief. In March 1933, i. e. already under the fascists, only 12 per cent of the officially registered unemployed received relief. Formerly the length of time for which unemployment relief was paid amounted to 48 weeks; now it is only six weeks. After the six weeks expire, the so-called investigation to determine need is introduced by means of which practically all the unemployed who apply to the Comissions are deprived of benefit.

But as is generally known the number of unemployed in Germany is increasing. In January the number of those employed in industry dropped from 42.1 per cent to 40.2 per cent in comparison with December 1932. Those who were employed in January 1933 worked 33,3 hours a week instead of 36.1 hours as in December 1932.

Before the elections of March 5th, the National Socialists increased unemployment relief by two marks a month. By doing that the fascists wanted to show that their government was the only government since 1928 that did not reduce unemployment relief but, on the contrary, even added something to it. That had a certain amount of influence on that section of the unemployed who were not class-conscious.

Instead of unemployment insurance, the fascists now want to introduce compulsory labor service, which really means forced labor for the unemployed. The main purpose of the camps which the fascists are establishing for the unemployed is to form an army out of them. Within a year they intend to organize the military training of 600,000 young unemployed, who are of military age and in that way they want to create an army of 1,200,000 soldiers in the course of two years.

Inasmuch as the fascists are creating an army for the eventuality of war, under the cloak of relief for the unemployed, they are already now giving the landowners extraordinarily cheap labor power from the camps of "Voluntary Labor Service." These unemployed do work which was formerly done by building workers, excavators, lumber workers, etc., and of course receive a much lower wage for it.

On the basis of the laid down "conditions," they should receive a daily wage of 38 pfennigs in cash and besides that something is supposed to be "saved" for them which is not handed out but placed to their credit, to the extent of 24 pfennigs a day. The municipal administrations which finance these camps give 1.79 marks per day for every unemployed worker for a six hour working day plus a few hours drill. In actual fact 1.73 marks a day is spent for the unemployed, i. e., the camps count 1.23 marks for food, 18 pfennigs for the bed in the barracks and 23 pennigs for working clothes. Therefore there is a remainder of 9 pfennigs left to be handed out and for the "saving." Even if one counts 1.73 marks per day, this wage is only half of the wage which an unskilled worker received at the end of 1932. This is the position regarding the payment of the unemployed in the "voluntary labor service camps."

In these camps the fascists mainy want to carry out military training and only use two hours a day for productive work. That will of course not prevent them from trying to utilize this army as strikebreakers. In that way the fascists want to replace unemployment insurance.

The draft o fthe minimum program further provides that state officials who are not member of the National Socialist Party are to be removed from their positions. Th t has already been carried out.

(To be continued).

In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

Here is an S.O.S. from California, along with two bits in answer to my own S.O.S. It goes, in part, like this:

Dear Comrade Helen:

Since you have got into the race, I am sending my pittance to you because I am a suppressed feminist and that last crack got me. Also because I thoroughly approve of your column even if it can't be a political treatise on the role of women in the revolutionary movement and a practical help in the home all in one small corner.

I suggest that one of these days when you get around to it you collect some information as to how we poor Komsomolkas are going to organize our own lives. All I have ever been told was just "get organized."

For instance, if you have a young worker for a husband, who comes home pooped from the shop and has to rush to a meeting within half an hour, and your section organizer decided that just at that hour you have to go to a meeting, and you consider it your Bolshevik duty to go, and also your Bolshevik duty to see that the young husband is fed so that he can carry on this work mentioned, what do you do?

I'll bet two bits that even Comrade So-and-so can't answer that one. I can hear smart and single comrades say, "Let him do it himself." But with what energy and when? **Lolli.**

• • •

What Shall We Do?

Lolli is right; a flippant answer is no answer to this very concrete problem. She asks a good sensible question that needs a good sensible answer. The husband should not be expected to get his own dinner after a hard day's work, especially if he has a hard evening ahead of him.

And I certainly would never advocate the "Let him do it himself" attitude for any gal that loves her husband. . . .

I am beginning to get a bit squeezed myself between revolutionary work and the household, so I feel very much inclined to make the kind of a collection mentioned, and as fast as I learn new wrinkles I'll pass 'em right along. . . .

In this connection my mind is running more and more to the subject of fireless cookers. . . . I never had one, but I have read in books that you can make one at home, and soon as I creep out from under some other pressing duties I'll try it and report.

It begins to look more and more as if "we poor Komsomolkas" will have to work out some method of running a wee two-by-four "always open" restaurant in our homes. . . . My mind also runs to the kind of dinners that can be cooked in the morning or a day ahead; I mean particularly vegetable soup (with meat and potatoes), and which I like so much I could almost live on it. More about this problem later.

By the way, Lolli, you might enjoy the June 1933 issue of the Birth Control Review; there are interesting articles on pp. 140 and 145.

Can You Make 'em Yourself?

Pattern 1654 is available in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 takes 4¼ yards 39 inch fabric and ¼ yard 36 inch lace. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th St., New York City.

Tag Days to Rally Support for "Daily"

NEWS FLASH

CHICAGO, Ill.—Waukegan Section, of this District, has fulfilled its quota of $75 in the Daily Worker Drive. Waukegan Section is not stopping its campaign for the Daily Worker, the only American Daily newspaper that fights for the interests of the working class. Waukegan challenges all other Sections in the Chicago District to beat it by raising the largest sum over their quotas.

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NEW YORK.—A tag day army of several thousand workers in New York City alone is preparing to invade the factories, shops, subways and workers' homes during the Daily Worker National Tag Days to rally mass financial support for the "Daily." The Tag Days start this Friday and will last three days.

The Daily Worker Volunteer office, fifth floor, 35 E. 12th St., will be open every day this week to pass out tag day boxes to the Volunteers, to their friends and supporters. Members of the workers' organizations are asked to get tag day boxes at the headquarters of their organizations. Additional information can be obtained from the District Daily Worker office, ground floor, 35 E. 12th St.

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Cleveland Ready

With tag day stations already arranged in practically all sections of the city, the Cleveland District calls on all members of the Communist Party, trade unions, mass organizations, to actively participate in the tag days and help to save the Daily Worker. The stations are listed in today's "Daily."

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Philadelphia Stations

A similar call is issued by the Philadelphia District to all workers to report to the tag day stations listed in today's Daily Worker, to take tag day boxes and make a concerted effort to raise the District's quota in the $40,000 Drive.

The National Tag Days taking place in all parts of the country this Friday, Saturday and Sunday are three battle days for the life of our fighting "Daily."

Volunteer in the revolutionary tag day army, which will battle these three days to raise funds. Mobilize your comrades, your friends to join you in making the tag days a revolutionary achievement!

• • •

Below are listed stations for the Daily Worker Tag Days, Nov. 24, 25 and 26th. Clip out the list of stations in your city. Volunteer to take tag day boxes. Help make these three days victories in the battle to save our Daily Worker. Visit shops, offices, factories, workers' homes, approach workers on the streets with Daily Worker Tag Day Boxes on this Friday, Saturday and Sunday. All Districts, airmail lists of your stations immediately.

NEW YORK CITY

DOWNTOWN—Workers Center, 96 Ave. C. East Side Workers Club, 168 East Broadway.

MIDTOWN—Greek Workers Club, 369 W. 28th St.; Armenian Workers Club, 56 W. 28th St.; Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, 131 W. 28th St.

HARLEM—Finnish Workers Hall, 15 W. 126th St.; Esthonian Workers Club, 27 W. 115th St.; Harlem Liberator, 2162 7th Ave.

YORKVILLE—Hungarian Workers Home, 350 E. 81st St.

LOWER BRONX—Workers Center, 860 Prospect Ave.; Prospect Workers Club, 1157 So. Boulevard; Bronx Workers Club, 1400 Boston Road.

UPPER BRONX — Workers Center, 2078 Clinton Ave.; Co-op Unemployed Council, Barker and Britton Streets; Middle Bronx Workers Center, 3282 Third Ave.

SOUTH BROOKLYN—Workers Center, 132 Myrtle Ave.; Workers Center, 940 Columbia St.; Scandinavian Workers Club, 5008 Fifth Ave.

BORO PARK — Finnish Workers Home, 748 40th St.; Workers Center, 1100 45th St.

BATH BEACH—Bath Beach Workers Club, 87 Bay 25th St.

BENSONHURST — Bensonhurst Workers Center, 2006 70th St.

CONEY ISLAND — Coley Island Workers Center, 27th St. and Mermaid.

BRIGHTON BEACH — Brighton Beach Workers Center, Brighton Beach and Coney Island Ave.

WILLIAMSBURG — Workers Center, 61 Graham Ave.; Bridge Plaza Workers Club, 285 Rodney St.; Laisve, 46 Ten Eyck St.; Progressive Workers Center, 159 Sumner Ave.

BROWNSVILLE — Brownsville Workers Center, 1913 Pitkin Ave.; American Youth Club, 108 Thatford Ave.; Hinsdale Workers Club, 313 Hinsdale St.

JAMAICA—Jamaica Workers Center, 161-20 Liberty Ave.

CLEVELAND

SECTION 1

Ukrainian Labor Temple, 1081 Auburn Ave.; Hungarian Workers Home, 4308 Lorain Ave.; Finnish Workers Home, 4032 Detroit Ave.; Bulgarian-Macedonian Workers Home, 10515 Madison Ave., rear.

SECTION 2

South Slav Workers Hall, 6031 St. Clair Ave., 3rd floor; Workers Center, 736 E. 105th St.; Lithuanian Workers Hall, 920 E. 79th St.; Scandinavian Workers Hall, 7010 Wade Park Ave.

SECTION 3

Jewish Workers Center, 14101 Kinsman Rd.; Hungarian Workers Home, 11139 Buckeye Rd.; U] Elore headquarters, 5906 Broadway.

SECTION 11

Workers Center, 3943 Woodland Ave., 3rd floor; Unemployed Workers Hall, 3674 Payne Ave.; Milk Station, E. 27th St. and Payne Avenue.

SECTION 14

Workers Center, 1943 Coltman Rd.; Unemployed Workers Hall, 15305 Saranac Rd.; Maricuci Home, 15906 St. Clair Ave.

PHILADELPHIA

1137 N. 41 St.; 434 N. 63 St.; 1747 N. Wilton St.; 1331 N. Franklin St.; 715 N. 6 St.; 905 N. 5 St.; 3115 Dauphin St; 2456 N. 30 St.; 3014 N. 33 St.; 2223 Master St.; 1308 Tasker St.; 1839 S. 5 St.; 710 Passyunk Ave.; 1036 Locust St.; 2530 N. 2 St.; 1810 South St.

CANTON, OHIO

Workers Center, 1101 E. Tusc. St.; Y.W.C. Hall, 1733 8th St., N.E.; Hungarian Workers Home, 1572 15th St., N.E.; 723 Marion Ave., S.W.; 903 McKinley St., N.W.

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Conclusion of list of contributions, received Thursday, Nov. 16:

Col. by Griger	.50
Woldrich	.10
Petras	.25
Konrica	.10
Duorak	.10
Podsimih	.10
Aldrich	.10
Fosler	.10
Patsell	.10
Batscha	.10
Ricar	.15
Total Nov. 16	22.45
Total to date	1970.24
Col. by Bancord	.50
A. Schroder, Son	.50
W. Reichenbach	.25
Col. by Christianson	
Osterberg	.47
A. Osterberg	.50
Christianson	.18
N. Osterberg	.93
J. Christianson	.13
Total Nov. 16	3.24
Total to date	379.00
DIST. No. 13	
Petalum Units	9.17
A. Althouse, L.A.	1.00
Total Nov. 16	10.17
Total to date	900.31
DIST. No. 14	
Symp., Mont.	1.00
Frei. Ges. Verf.	1.33
Br. 55	16.00
Women's Coun.	12.00
Total Nov 16	30.33
Total to date	484.48
DIST. No. 15	
D. W. affair Lists	17.48
Col. by Weissman	
Halmowitz	.25
Maggik	.15
Liebna	.35
Col. by Specter	
Rosenbaum	.10
Zlakin	.15
Spector	.10
Klatskin	.15
Col. by Seigel	
Weissman	.10
S. Al	.15
Cohplan	.10
Col. by Greenblatt	.10
Pedowitz	.10
Klatskin	.10
Col. by Alperowitz	
Scaplowitz	.15
Schechtman	.25
Zipperman	.25
Perseff	.25
Shapiro	.25
Total Nov. 16	20.51
Total to date	196.89
DIST. No. 17	
Col. by Arthur	
3 friends	.25
W. B.	.05
Johnes	.10
Arthur	.15
Martinez	.21
Fernandez	.10
Matles	.10
S. S. Mun	.03
H. S.	.20
On List, N.O.	1.07
A. Herndon, Atlanta	1.00
M. L., Birmingham	.20
Total Nov. 16	3.72
Total to date	48.87
DIST. No. 18	
S. Slav. Ed. Cl.	2.00
Finnish Wkrs. Cl.	
W Allis	4.80
Kenosha	5.00
Sec. 3	4.40
Un. 110	9.91
Total Nov. 16	26.11
Total to date	471.81
I. W. O.	
Br. 1.76, Gr. Rapids	4.30
Br. 47, Arewits	.50
Tutay	.10
Morris, Louis	.15
Ester, Bella	.30
Seigel	.10
Levine	.10
Sch. 1, Phila.	5.00
Sch. 9	.70
Br. 40	1.00
Total Nov. 16	14.95
Total to date	2368.33

Doctor Luttinger advises:

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cancer Cures

Since the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act, in 1906, the federal government has instituted 80 court actions against more than 40 so-called cancer "cures." This number represents only a small percentage of the cancer cures which are being sold to the gullible public. Most of them are sold within the state where they are manufactured and are therefore immune from federal investigation.

Some weeks ago the Greenhalgh Remedy Co. of Salt Lake City, Utah, pleaded guilty and paid a fine of $200, for shipping, in interstate commerce, a number of drug preparations recommended for the treatment of cancer, all of which were labelled with untruthful and misleading claims. These concoctions included a "cancer powder," the "Greenhalgh Wash," the "Greenhalgh Naturello."

Some comrades wrote us regarding some of these and others and we advised them privately against their use. We were unable to print anything against the Greenhalgh outfit on account of the libel laws; but we can now publicly warn our readers against the use of the above nostrums which only prevent the misguided cancer sufferers from getting relief at the time when it is still possible to be obtained from either surgery, X-ray or radium.

From time to time more articles on such medical swindles will be published and we urge our comrades not to use any patent medicines before consulting us as to the claims made by their manufacturers.

On Swallowing a Button

Jack M., Brooklyn—When a boy of four swallows a button, it is not necessary to do anything. The reason that you didn't see the button come out is due to the fact that it probably was inside a lump of feces. X-rays are only necessary when the swallowed substance is sharp or when there is any doubt as to it having been swallowed at all. Sometimes children breathe in foreign objects and then of course they show symptoms of a respiratory embarrassment which necessitates the taking of an X-ray.

Regarding Birth Control Clinics

Dear Dr. Luttinger:

This is in reference to the subject of Birth Control, that a comrade has recently written to you. As a comrade and a reader of the Daily Worker, I shall take the privilege in expressing my notion about Comrade Constance's thesis on the above subject:

Any class-conscious worker, that is active in the revolutionary movement, is to a certain extent intelligent enough to realize the fact that if under the capitalist system is necessary a limitation of the most pressing necessities of life, so a restriction of the family is a positive requisite.

Concerning adequate activity in the movement on the part of a comrade's female mate, I think, this is absolutely a personal matter and, that neither a writer nor an editor of a revolutionary political paper should attempt to comment.

When the time shall arrive, that we shall commence to live under a system analogous to that in the Soviet Union, where economic life is secured for all toilers, Birth Control will eventually become obsolete. Therefore, Comrade Constance, there is no need to worry about such trivialities.

DAVID HOLLANDER.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Dr. Luttinger

Contributions received to the credit of Dr. Luttinger in his Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Edward Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and Del to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

B. Lyons	$2.00
Total to date	$319.80

WHAT A WORLD!

By Joseph Freeman

I WAS discussing yesterday a scurrilous piece in the **Modern Monthly** which attacked **Voices of October** and its three authors as apologists for an alleged "literary inquisition" conducted by Stalin.

The Scribe who wrote that libel on the personal integrity of Joshua Kunitz, Louis Lozowick and myself, is particularly incensed because our book was "published in 1930, at the very height of the Literary Inquisition."

"That book," exclaims this apparently mathematical Scribe, "appeared at the exact mathematical center of the time now officially conceded to be one in which the political inquisition was so rabid that loyal revolutionists dared not even discuss whether a work of art possessed talent or not, or so much as mention the question of form above a whisper!"

The bold face is the mathematical Scribe's.

To my knowledge there has been official admission that the association of proletarian writers known as Rapp exceeded its functions to the extent where it became an obstacle to the development of Soviet literature. That is why Rapp was dissolved by the Communist Party.

Our Scribe's reference to an alleged official admission of a "political inquisition" is based on a circular which he claims was "recently sent out from Moscow" by the International Union of Revolutionary Writers. He cites this alleged circular as saying:

"There was a time when it was considered almost unlawful to speak of the factor of literary talent, and only in whispers could anything be said about the form of our work."

The reader will note that this citation from an alleged I. U. R. W. circular says nothing about a "political inquisition." That phrase was invented by our Scribe.

I have never seen the alleged I. U. R. W. circular. If it actually exists, I should like to know who wrote it, and what period of Soviet literary history he was describing.

Above all I should like to know what literary circles he had in mind when he described taboos against discussions of talent and form. For while that may have been true of certain RAPP cliques, it was far from true for Soviet literature as a whole, as we shall see in a few days.

We do not consider individual comrades in the I. U. R. W. infallible, although our Scribe asserts we do. Furthermore, we know the difference between reporting and rhetoric, no matter where that rhetoric may appear.

If the citation from the I.U.R.W. bulletin is genuine, we can only say that the attempt of an overzealous comrade to lean over backward in penitence for RAPP's excesses in no way exhausts the available facts about the Soviet literary scene of 1930-31.

We shall consider some of those facts later. Here I will only say that numerous articles on questions of talent and form did appear in the Soviet press during the height of RAPP's influence.

I am leaving a discussion of Soviet literature at "the exact mathematical center" of the alleged "literary inquisition" for another column. For the moment we are concerned with our Scribe's charges about **Voices of October**. The chasm between his assertions and the actual facts is so wide that it is worth discussing both the charges and the facts, if only for the light they may shed on certain literary questions.

* * *

To do so it is necessary to give a brief history of **Voices of October**. That is not so easy in this space. I would have to recreate the period of 1926-27. To those readers who have not an excellent historic memory and to young people who have grown up in the past five or six years it would appear incredible.

We are living today in a period when there is tremendous interest in the Soviet Union. Scores of books and hundreds of articles describe Soviet life for us. The press, both capitalist and Communist, is full of accounts by men and women who have visited the U. S. S. R. We are accustomed to see Soviet films, and to read Soviet novels in translation.

This has been the case since the crisis of capitalism and the success of the Five Year Plan broke down the intellectual boycott which for five years operated against the U. S. S. R. in this country.

* * *

BUT in 1926 the ignorance about the U. S. S. R. in this country was colossal. This was particularly true in regard to arts and letters. Those of us who were writers or artists were able to learn about political and economic life in the U. S. S. R. from the Communist press and from liberal publications which appeared in English. But for those of us who did not read Russian it was extremely difficult to find out what was happening in Soviet art and literature.

We needed this information for two reasons: in order to understand the role which literature and art played in the first workers' republic, and to learn what we could about the role which literature and art could play in the revolutionary movement of capitalist countries before the proletariat seized power.

Our contemporaries in the American literary world, rooted in the middles classes, had learned from the Imagists in London, the Futurists in Milan, the Expressionists in Berlin and the Dadaists in Paris. We who had identified ourselves with the struggles of the working class wanted to learn from the revolutionary writers in Moscow.

Such lessons were especially important for us in the United States where the literary fringe of the revolutionary movement was to a large extent Communist in its political sympathies, but petit-bourgeois in literature.

This split between politics and poetry was embodied in and symbolized by certain of the leaders of the post-war literary radicals. Some of these men have since become professional anti-Communists, and as such we combat them. But whatever may be thought of them today, we owe it not merely to them, but to ourselves to remember the very useful role they played in the early stages of the left-wing literary movement. Many of us, myself included, owe them a debt of gratitude for certain aspects of their work during and after the war, when, in the pages of the **Liberator**, they defended with great brilliance the course of the October Revolution and the policies of its leaders. They were pioneers and teachers and we have not forgotten it. At the same time, we do not permit their former services to the movement to obscure the fact that today they slander the Soviet Union and the Communist Party in the most unscrupulous manner.

* * *

OUR need for clarifying the relation between literature and revolution was so acute, that in 1922, as associate editor of the **Liberator**, I asked Floyd Dell who to this day has remained sympathetic to the U. S. S. R., to write a series of articles which we published under the title **Literature and the Machine Age**. Later I asked Alexander Chramoff, a Red Army veteran and a former director in the Soviet theatre, but then editor of the **Novy Mir** in New York, to write a series of articles for the Liberator, describing Soviet art and literature. These, I believe, were the first articles of their kind in this country.

But they did not solve our problems. None of us seemed to be able to resolve what appeared to be the irreconcilable contradictions between poetry and politics, between art and revolution. And this inability led to an extremely sectarian attitude toward art, both among Communist Party leaders and among writers and artists sympathetic to the Party.

At the beginning of a movement, very rigid distinctions must be drawn in order that its adherents may clearly define their position both to themselves and to the world. But once that position is defined sharply, beyond possible confusion, there is the danger that rigidity of doctrine may turn into a sectarianism which hampers the movement. The movement then becomes ingrown. It cannot influence the world outside it.

Such an unhealthy sectarianism in regard to arts and letters prevailed in our movement in 1926. Most of us were guilty of it here; and all the Soviet Union questions of art and literature were by no means unaffected by it, as far as we could gather from our reading.

When I arrived in Moscow in the summer of 1926, I found numerous schools and groups and cliques in the literary world, representing various literary traditions, various class conflicts. But to my great relief, I also found an attitude toward arts and letters much more profound and much more understanding than the one I had left behind me in our American movement.

Tomorrow I shall describe the literary censorship which interfered with getting out the kind of book I wanted about Soviet arts and letters.

* * *

A NUMBER of readers have sent in letters about the column on Detroit, on Edwin Rolfe's poem, and other matters. Some of these will be answered when the series on Soviet literature will end. That should be in about two weeks.

Helping the Daily Worker through Michael Gold.

Eugene and Lloyd Saletan and Sonia Cuanets $3.00
Previous Total 435.27
Total to Date $438.27

The World *of the* Theatre

By HAROLD EDGAR

Controversies

The outbreak of controversy shortly after this department had been initiated in the Daily Worker — we refer, of course, to our polemic with Nathaniel Buchwald last week — is a sign of life, of cultural vitality and interest. In nearly all such controversies many extraneous considerations are apt to enter as confusing elements. Yet even with these disadvantages, such controversies are more creative than none at all. And it is one of the symptoms of the almost complete inanition of the Broadway theatre that controversies of this kind hardly ever occur.

The reason for this absence of controversy on Broadway is not far to seek. Business knows lawsuits, competition, various brands of sabotage, but controversy in the theoretic sense has no practical value for it. And the theatre of Broadway, despite all its sincere and talented craftsmen, is primarily a business. To analyze the elements of a popular success in a way that might be interpreted as derogatory is to damage its commercial chances, to point out the new reactionary tendencies of a playwright like O'Neill, or to suggest that an actress like Katherine Cornell has something to learn about her art, is to lack respect for honored institutions; to debate the program of a new theatre is to interfere with its possible success.

The reviewers will frown on a current show (when it is the product of an influential writer or manager, however, they tend to express themselves very mildly) but very rarely indeed will a freelance article be permitted to appear on the candied falseness of a play like "Green Pastures" or on the cheap magazine-fiction quality of a play like "Grand Hotel." Let the reviewers "rave" a play like E. E. Cummings' "Him" (a play meriting severe criticism, but still far more significant than shows like "Animal Kingdom") and no article or letter will be published in the same pages to show that the reviewers have missed the point. Let the reviewers agree that Jed Harris is an exeraordinary man of the theatre, and you will see no word commenting on the paltry standards by which such judgments are passed. After all, "Green Pastures," "Grand Hotel," and "Animal Kingdom" were money-makers, which Cummings' "Him" only drew a small audience of intellectuals down in Greenwich Village. To question these values would be to fly in the face of all American business tactics.

On Oct. 8th, the New York Times published an unusually long article by Elmer Rice, purporting to be a Plan for a Theatre of the People. This article was compact with good intentions, high hopes, liberal dreams and a whole tissue of theatrical errors. Its intrinsic vagueness was attested by its failure to compare and contrast the new project with the attempts of already existing organizations moving in the same general direction. But we do not mean to discuss Mr. Rice's article here, only to point out that part of its vagueness was due to Mr. Rice's fear of criticizing anybody else—for then he might himself be criticized—and that this article controversial in essence, met with no response either from the public or from any of the reviewers throughout the town.

The value of controversy is not that it provides occasion for a fight, but the opposition of opinions forces upon each side the obligations of greater definiteness, clarity, firmness. In short, from a policy of intelligent argument a concrete, healthy point of view may be arrived at. The Russian Theatre has always thrived on continuous and massive controversies. And from the controversies of the early years of the theatre in the Soviet Union, the synthesis of a clear and balanced program of activity may be read in all accounts of the recent Soviet theatre.

The latest number of **The International Theatre** (Organ of the International Union of Revolutionary Theatres) gives evidence of this synthesis. The magazine itself has improved greatly since its first appearance, and now it may be said without exaggeration that it not only is the finest publication devoted to the revolutionary theatre, but one of the best theatre magazines of any kind. Its leading articles, such as Lunacharsky's paper on **"Problems of Style in Socialist Art,"** are meaty and important—the only articles of this kind to be read anywhere in English. Reports of **The Jewish Theatre in the U. S. S. R.**, the **Moscow Region Trade Union's Council Theatre**, the **Moscow Central Workers' Youth Theatre**, are all extremely instructive and should be studied by every one engaged in the building of revolutionary theatre groups in this country.

PEN & HAMMER SPEAKER ON STATION WARD TODAY

NEW YORK.—Lawrence A. Wood, of the Pen and Hammer Club, guest speaker today of Paul Kaminsky, book critic, over Station WARD at 1:45 p.m., will discuss "The Dialectical Method and Granville Hicks."

WORKERS' SHORT WAVE CLUB

NEW YORK.—The Workers' Short Wave Club will meet tonight at 8:30 at 740 Prospect Ave., basement, Bronx.

Thumbnail Sketches of Farm Delegates

By BEN FIELD

FARM WOMAN

CHICAGO (People's Auditorium).—"I'll never quit working until he's free and home," says Mrs. Lena Rose, wife of John Rose, jailed for 54 days for his activities in Michigan. Lena Rose has Negro and Indian blood in her. John is a brawny white giant. "I heard the clock every time it struck," she says, "when they had him in the jailhouse." She jerks her head determinedly with the neat green hat on it. "I've been with John in organizing for this farm conference. You saw me at the Michigan State Conference. This conference is even greater than what we Michigan farmers expected it to be."

JEWISH FARMER

Lazarus Stein, Jewish delegate elected by the Connecticut Valley farmers. Former plasterer, has been a farmhand in the Alberta wheat-fields. About 11 years ago Stein was thrown out of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, A. F. of L., with four other raincoat-makers, for being revolutionary. At the present time Stein runs a small poultry farm in the Connecticut Valley. "When I get back from this conference, I'll go round to the different locals to report. I'll get into places where they don't even want me. I'll organise."

THE YANKS ARE COMING

Young Joe Chase, son of Fred B. Chase, militant Yankee farmer who died recently, is carrying on in his father's place. Joe is a husky lad with a sunburned face. He squats before the table where we're hammering away at the typewriters. The Chase Farm in New Hampshire is 240 acres, making about 300 gallons of maple sugar. They have a few pigs and cows. What interests Joe more than even farming is going out and getting the Yankee farmers into committees of action for mass struggles. "The milk code is going to take away the market of about 1,400 farmer shack home. We've got some influence among them. In December we'll have far more. In Vermont there is a young farmer, Yankee lad, who is sure going to make a fine contact. In New Hampshire the son of the selectman in a village near us is here and the conference has sure put something into his hands."

IOWA

He looks like a blacksmith. Every knuckle on his big fist is like a hammerhead. Locked up near Denison as a result of his activities in the milk strike. The Vigilantes, four of them, got him in the cell and split his head open. They had a doctor waiting outside. The lawyers in the bar association refused to take up his case after he was freed. Now the grand jury 'is "investigating" the recent terror. Will the grand jury do something? This Iowa farmer hesitates and says, "Maybe."

That answer shows how he stands on the first day of the conference. On the third day he comes over to the Daily Worker writer. He says: "Listen. I'd like to sell the paper out my way. I'll distribute it free to them." He takes out a dollar bill and gives his name.

CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL WORKER

The stories the farmers tell is like fire shooting from a great grindstone when a sharp weapon is being sharpened against it. A member of the California Canners and Agricultural Workers' Union tells of the recent strike of the cotton pickers. He is a delegate chosen by the more than 18,000 farmhands, cannery workers. The rich landlords intended paying only 40 cents a hundred for cotton picking. The union compelled them to pay 60 cents. A good picker can pick only about 200 pounds. The union decided to demand $1 a hundred, and at the same time demanded that the price of cotton be fixed by the government at 12 cents a pound. This is to help the small farmers who were also joining the union. The bankers and big farmers passed around booze and organized terror gangs. Three pickers were shot down after the police had exploded tear gas bombs in the first big attack. In spite of this, the pickers did win an increase of 15 cents a hundred. The big landlords lost much of their cotton because the pickers were solid in their picketing. The farmhand at the conference says: "Now we're getting the small farmers into our union. And we're preparing to put the blocks to the bosses. And we'll put the blocks to them with a slam."

ALABAMA CROPPERS

THERE are three of them eager to answer questions about the situation. No, they didn't have much trouble getting out of Alabama. In Indiana they tried to stop them. The authorities in the county have not been using any force on the sharecroppers belonging to the union in regards to plowing under cotton. The landlords and deputies say: "These are smart niggers." They don't try to feed any of the poison syrup of this part of the A.A.A. on such "smart niggers." Such respect is the white boss class finally acquiring for organized Negro toilers.

The cropper with his elbows on the table says: "But there's a neighbor. He plowed up eight acres of cotton. The landlord and him was to get $88. He said to the landlord he'd plow it up, if the landlord would give him a receipt for his half. This receipt was to pay for his debt he owed this here landlord. The landlord promised, but never gave him the receipt."

The second cropper says: "Planters Gin Co. made another cropper not in our union plow under three acres. They promised him a present of clothing, too. He never got it. The bale he plowed under he never got paid for. The Gin Co. evicted him off his farm."

After last year's conference the croppers came back with a program to fight evictions. They won some of them. In one case the union demanded the landlord take only the mules and give the widow farmwoman a note for the rest of her farm property. They massed in the farmyard to enforce their demands. The sheriff came back with the note.

One of their main steps after this conference will be to get white croppers organized. This they are already making some headway on. One of the white farmers, formerly used by the sheriff and rich landlords in the attack at Camp Hill, when one of the Negro croppers was killed, is now in open sympathy with the Negro croppers. He has even helped to distribute calls of action to other white farmers and has asked to join the union.

Screen Notes

"Havana Widows," a First National picture, is the new film now playing at the Strand Theatre. Joan Blondell, Glenda Farrell, Guy Kibbe and Lyle Talbot head the cast.

The Rialto Theatre will present this evening "Master of Men" with Jack Holt, Fay Wray, Berton Churchill and Walter Connolly.

TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00 P.M.—Mountaineers Musica
7:15—Billy Bachelor—Sketch
7:30—Lum and Abner
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Valles Orch.; Soloists
9:00—Captain Henry Show Boat Concert
10:00—Whiteman Orch.; Deems Taylor, Narrator
11:00—Viola Philo, Soprano
11:15—Meroff Orch.
11:30—Madriguera Orch.
12:00—Ralph Kirbery, Songs
12:05 A.M.—Calloway Orch.
12:30—Denny Orch.

* * *

WOR—710 Kc.

7:00 P.M.—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—News—Gabriel Heatter
7:30—Terry and Ted—Sketch
7:45—Al and Lee Reiser, Piano Duo; John Kelvin, Tenor
8:00—De Marco Girls; Frank Sherry, Tenor
8:15—Little Old New York—Harrison Grey Fiske
8:30—Lone Star Rangers
8:00—To Be Announced
9:30—Organ Music; Stanley Meehan, Tenor
9:45—Percy Waxman—Talk
10:00—Saxophone Quartet
10:15—Current Events—Harian Eugene Read
10:30—The Jolly Russians
1:00—Weather Report
1:05—Moonbeams Trio
1:30—Childs Orch.
2:00—Senior Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc.

7:00 P.M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—The Three Musketeers—Sketch
7:30—Cyrena Van Gordon, Contralto
7:45—Gallicchio Orch.
8:00—Captain Diamond's Adventures—Sketch
8:30—Adventures in Health—Dr. Herman Bundesen
8:45—Revelers Quartet
9:00—Death Valley Days—Sketch
9:30—Wayne King Orch.
10:00—Canadian Exchange Program
10:30—Archer Gibson, Organ; Mixed Chorus
11:00—Three Scamps, Songs
11:15—Anthony Frome, Tenor
11:30—Scotti Orch.
12:00—Kerr Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Dance Orch.

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WABC—860 Kc.

7:00 P.M.—Myrt and Marge
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Jeannie Lang and Paul Small, Songs; Denny Orch.
7:45—News—Boake Carter
8:00—Elmer Everett Yess—Sketch
8:30—Shilkret Orch.; Alexander Gray, Songs; William Lyon Phelps, Narrator
9:00—Dedication of WJSV Studios, Washington, D.C.; Speakers, E. O. Sykes, Chairman, Federal Radio Commission; Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia
9:30—Lay Down the Law—Sketch
10:00—To Be Announced
10:30—News Bulletins
10:45—Concert Orch.; Gladys Rices, Soprano
11:15—Phil Regan, Tenor
11:30—Jones Orch.
12:00—Nelson Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Lyman Orch.
1:00—Light Orch.

Workers Urged to See Last Few Performances of "The Third Parade"

NEW YORK.—Only a few more public performances of the revolutionary drama, "The Third Parade," which has been performed every Saturday and Sunday evening for the past six weeks, will be shown here. the Artef Theatre announced yesterday, in a call to workers to take advantage of the opportunity to witness the play.

"The Third Parade," written by Charles R. Walker and Paul Peters, is a dramatization of the stirring events of the 1932 Bonus March to Washington. It is presented by the Artef players in the Yiddish translation made by Moissaye J. Olkin, editor of The Freiheit.

The next two performances are scheduled for Saturday and Sunday evenings, Nov. 25 and 26, at the Hecksher Foundation, Fifth Ave. and 104th St. Workers are urged not to miss this play.

Mass Organizations to Attend Previews of "Peace on Earth"

NEW YORK.—"Peace on Earth," the anti-war play which the Theatre Union will present at the Civic Repertory Theatre on 14th Street on Thanksgiving Eve. is having seven dress rehearsals before its opening. The final two on Monday, Nov. 27 and Tuesday, Nov. 28, will be benefit performances. Organizations taking blocks of seats for these previews include the International Labor Defense, the International Workers Order, the Marine Workers Industrial Union, the Friends of the Soviet Union, and Labor Unity. Other dress rehearsals are private.

The large cast and elaborate staging of "Peace on Earth" have made this unusual number of dress rehearsals advisable, according to Charles R. Walker, an officer of the Theatre Union.

The aim of the Theatre Union is to present working class plays in competent professional productions.

Ten members of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League have been added to the cast this week. They play parts in the mass scenes. All speaking parts are taken by the cast of 28 professional actors and actresses.

WHAT'S ON

NOTE: THERE IS A MINIMUM CHARGE OF 25c FOR 2 LINES FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS IN THE "WHAT'S ON" COLUMN. COPY MUST BE IN THE OFFICE BY 11 A. M. OF THE PREVIOUS DAY.

* * *

Thursday

LECTURE on "Soviet Rule vs. Capitalist Rule" given by T. Bayer, well known economist who helped to prepare the Second Five-Year Plan, at Wilkins Hall, 1330 Wilkins Ave., Bronx.

GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON, recently returned from the Soviet Union, will lecture on "Recognition, What It Means to the Workers of the U.S.A." at Paradise Manor, 11 West Mount Eden Ave. at 8:30 p.m. Adm. 10c. Auspices, Mt. Eden Br. F.S.U.

MEETING of Unemployed Furniture Workers at 813 Broadway at 10 a.m.

FRANK PALMER will lecture on "Capitalist Censorship and the Way Out" at 8:30 p.m. at Pen and Hammer, 114 W. 21st St. Open forum discussion.

MEMBERSHIP meeting of Hospital Workers League, 33 E. 20th St., 1 flight up.

MYRA PAGE, recently returned from the Soviet Union, will lecture at 2842 Broadway (near 100th St.) at 8:30 p.m. Adm. 10c. Unemployed free. Aud. West Side Br. F.S.U.

MEETING Edith Berkman Br. I.L.D. at 1252 50th St., Brooklyn, 8:30 p.m. Discussion on new development on Scottsboro case.

Friday

LECTURE "What is Proletarian Music" by Henry Cowell. Also report on International Proletarian Music at the Pierre Degeyter Club, 5 E. 19th St., at 8:15 p.m. Adm. 25c.

"SCOTTSBORO and Leipzig — a tale of Two Cities" lecture by Peter Starr at Tremont Progressive Club, 802 E. Tremont Ave. at 8:30 p.m.

MARTIN CHANCEY, globe trotter and lecturer just returned from a four months trip thru the Soviet Union, Germany, etc. will talk on "Recent Developments in Soviet Russia and Germany" at the American Youth Federation, 20 St. Marks Place, at 8:30 p.m. Adm. 10c.

Chicago

AUTUMN Festival. Concert, Dancing. Refreshments on Saturday, Nov. 25 at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St. Auspices C.P. Sec. 4.

Haverhill, Mass.

DR. MIRIAM S. UDIN will speak on "The Hygiene of Women" at Eagles Hall, 139 Merrimac Street. Questions will be answered. Auspices Women's Cultural Club. Adm. free.

Philadelphia

FIRST ANNUAL BALL of the Packing House Workers Local on Friday, Nov. 24, at Turgemeinde Hall, Broad St. and Columbia Ave. Good music. Adm. 40c. Ward. 10c.

Chicago

Autumn Festival
Saturday, November 25th
8 P. M. at
Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St.
Concert Dancing Refreshments
Auspices: Communist Party, Section 4
Admission 25c.

Detroit

Celebration of the *Recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States*
Saturday, Nov. 25, at 8 p. m.
MASONIC TEMPLE
Second Boulevard and Temple St.
Speaker: LISTON M. OAK
Editor, Soviet Russia Today
RICH MUSICAL PROGRAM
Auspices, Friends of Soviet Union Detroit Local

Working-Class Women in U.S. and in the Soviet Union

By ANNA DAMON.

Millions of forgotten women aimlessly wander about the streets in the cities of New York, Boston, Chicago—all over the U. S. A. An endless procession of young, old, Negro, white, unemployed women wearily trod the sidewalks, streets, alleys vainly looking for work, hoping to get a meal and a place to spend the night.

Suicides, death because of lack of food, homes broken up, the alarming increase in prostitution and child mortality—all these fill columns of the daily papers.

The lot of the women with jobs is not any too good. The N.R.A. cut the wages and raised the prices of living costs; set a killing speed in factories, mills, and shops, increasing the danger of accidents at work a dozenfold.

To top it off the government gave its official sanction for lower wages for women in the industrial codes of the N.R.A.—not to mention making night work for women in mills legal; an actual war mobilization of all industries, wiping out all vestiges of meager labor legislation won through decades of struggles by the women.

All this is not the faul of the women nor the men. It is the fault of the rich — the millionaires who run our government and our country. What do they care if the women live or die—that they starve because they have no jobs, or half starve while at work. Its the profits that count — money, money and more money for them; jewels and cars, expensive furs and luxuries for their wives and children.

* * *

In the Workers' Country, the Land of the Free

The sixteen years of Soviet rule greatly improved the conditions of the workers and peasants in Russia.

In Czarist times the conditions of the workers and especially the women were worse than in the United States at this time. Now a great change has taken place.

Gone are the days when the small group of rich bankers, mill owners, government officials lived on the workers. No more unemployment, no more starvation, no more low wages and killing speed-up.

The whole world is amazed at the progress made by the women in the Soviet Union. The backward, illiterate, downtroden woman of sixteen years ago is now a free and equal being, sharing and sacrificing together with the men the responsibility of industry and state. All this was possible because the Communist Party under the leadership of Comrades Lenin and Stalin boldly and unhesitatingly brought forward the women in all fields of work and politics.

Freeing women from household drudgeries, meant setting up numerous dining rooms, children's homes, providing maternity insurance, wiping out illiteracy and generally advancing the culture among women. All this has been accomplished in every city, town and village of the USSR.

Women's labor in the Soviet Union unlike that of capitalist countries, is not cheap labor. Equal pay for equal work is a living reality. Wages have increased betwen twenty-eight per cent to forty per cent in the last three years.

The Soviet insurance system cares for the women during the time of sickness, special maternity insurance provides for eight weeks full wages before and after childbirth with the right of the job on her return. The labor code covers also free medical care, a lump sum for the layette and additional money for the feeding of the child for nine months after its birth.

Women who work do not have to cook, wash and scrub and worry about their children. In the villages alone over fifteen million children are cared for in pre-school institutions. Many more millions are cared for in the cities in nurseries, creches, children's homes.

When the day's work is over the women together with the men enjoy their meal in the factory or commune restaurant. The women are then free to go to school, club or theatre, and by so-doing are given them an opportunity to develop in culture as well as industry.

The advancement of women is part of the program of the Communist Party to improve the conditions of the most oppresed section of the working class.

Today the Soviet Union stands as a beacon light to the workers of the world showing the way out of capitalist miseries, of crisis and war, pointing the way to a new social order SOCIALISM.

AMUSEMENTS

2ND BIG WEEK OF NEW SOVIET FILM
SHOLOM ALEICHEM'S "LAUGHTER THROUGH TEARS"
SOVIET YIDDISH COMEDY (ENGLISH TITLES)
"A work of dramatic art — The actors caught the essential spirit of Sholom Aleichem's representations"—DAILY WORKER
ACME THEATRE 14th STREET and UNION SQUARE

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL—SHOW PLACE of the NATION
Direction "Roxy"
Opens 10:00 A.M.
KATHARINE HEPBURN in "LITTLE WOMEN"
Joan Bennett Paul Lukas Frances Dee and an unusual "Roxy" stage show
40c to 1 P.M.—60c to 6 (Ex. Sat. & Sun.)
RKO Greater Show Season

RKO Jefferson 14th St. & 3rd Ave. | Now
LESLIE HOWARD & MARGARET LINDSAY in "CAPTURED"
also: "LADIES MUST LOVE" with JUNE KNIGHT & NEIL HAMILTON

JOE COOK in HOLD YOUR HORSES
A Musical Runaway in 24 Scenes
Winter Garden B'way & 50th St.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday at 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD Thea., 52d St., W. of B'way
Ev. 8.30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.30
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
with Osgood PERKINS—June WALKER
EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40 St. Ev. 8.40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.40

The Next GALA EVENT OF THE DAILY WORKER
Saturday, December 30th
Save This Date!

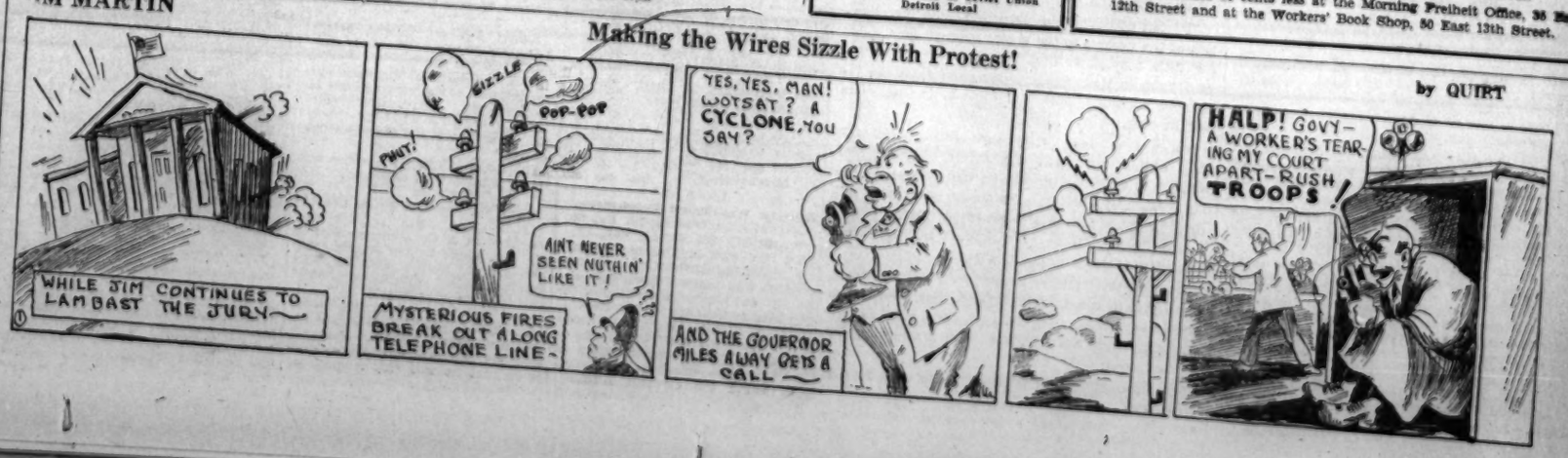
John Reed Club and Young Pioneers of America
—PRESENT—
"STRIKE ME RED"
An Operetta in 3 Acts and 12 Scenes
50 Children, Negro and White
In Honor of the Memory of Harry Alan Potamkin
Presentation of Portrait Bust of Potamkin
CITY COLLEGE AUDITORIUM, 23rd St. and Lexington Ave.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, at 8 P. M.
TICKETS: 35c; 50c and $1.00

THIRD ANNUAL JUBILEE
of the Jewish Communist Monthly
"DER HAMMER"
Sunday Afternoon, November 26th, at 1:30 P. M.
at CITY COLLEGE AUDITORIUM
Twenty-Third Street and Lexington Avenue, New York
—PROGRAM—
1. FREIHEIT MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA in new international melodies from Soviet Union, arranged and directed by I. Shaffer.
2. SYLVIA BAGLEY, Soprano Opera Singer, in opera solos.
3. JOSEPH HABERGRITZ, gridsate violinist in solos from Kreisler and others. Ruth Picker at the piano.
4. ARTEF in a new mass play "Revolt" from L. Feinberg.
5. "GENDELL" from the Artef in something new.
ADMISSION 50 cents and 75 cents. — All Seats Reserved
Tickets in advance 10 cents less at the Morning Freiheit Office, 35 East 12th Street and at the Workers' Book Shop, 50 East 13th Street.

JIM MARTIN

Making the Wires Sizzle With Protest!

by QUIRT



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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1933

Another Perkins Lie

THE habit of Secretary of Labor Perkins to deliberately distort official government information on the economic position of the American working class has become so raw that even the most reactionary papers are beginning to gag at it.

Miss Perkins, for example, has just released a statement proudly announcing that from September to October, 85,000 workers were returned to work.

Many of the capitalist papers featured this news across their headlines as if it proved the gradual disappearance of the vast army of 17,000,000 unemployed.

At first glance, it is obvious that this figure is a ridiculously small mouse to have issued from the mountains of the Roosevelt N.R.A. publicity.

Did not Roosevelt promise 6,000,000 jobs by the Autumn? Did not General Johnson promise 4,500,000? Did not William Green, and all other A. F. of L. official hangers-on of the Roosevelt government machine proclaim that the N.R.A. has finally solved the curse of capitalist unemployment?

But now it turns out that even the tiny mouse of Miss Perkins is a fraud. The New York Evening Post, for example, reactionary supporter of Wall Street, declares:

"Statistics on unemployment being given out by the Department of Labor are becoming, at least as they are presented to the public, more and more useless... An excellent example of this is the figures just released covering the period between September 15 and October 15. Granting their technical accuracy, they scarcely could have been presented in a better way to hide their real significance, if not actually to mislead the public..."

So now it is clear that the Department of Labor has joined the Department of the Treasury and of the Interior in issuing Roosevelt propaganda disguised as "reports." And this, together with the recent gagging of the Federal Reserve Bank reports that contained the real facts, completes a picture of the whole government apparatus functioning as a propaganda machine for Roosevelt.

The report of Miss Perkins conceals the fact that in the basic manufacturing industries there was nothing but a microscopic "increase" of 0.1 per cent, while the jubilantly hailed increase of 85,000 jobs took place in non-manufacturing industries which are purely seasonal.

As soon as the short seasonal spurt is over (and that will be in a few weeks) these 85,000 workers will again be on the streets!

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WHY does Miss Perkins resort to such obvious distortion to give the impression that the unemployment situation is improving?

It is because particularly at this time, when the Roosevelt government is planning to meet the terrible starvation and suffering of the 17,000,000 jobless with coolie forced labor camps, that it needs propaganda about the improvement in the unemployment situation.

It is because the Roosevelt government is preparing to beat down any attempts of the starving masses to fight for Unemployment Insurance, because the Roosevelt government is driving 2,000,000 families off the relief lists, because its whole brutal relief program dooms the vast majority of the 17,000,000 unemployed to starvation, that Miss Perkins ladles out the specially prepared Department of Labor "statistics," as a sugar-coat for the whole Roosevelt assault on the working class.

The approach of winter will mean more hunger and suffering that has ever yet been seen in this country.

The fight for Unemployment Insurance must rise to new heights! This is the only way that the 17,000,000 jobless workers and their families will be able to secure adequate food and shelter against the miseries of the crisis. In every shop, relief station, forced labor camp, neighborhood, and street, the fight for Unemployment Insurance at the expense of the government and the bosses, and immediate cash relief must be carried!

A Step Ahead in Ambridge

AMBRIDGE, Pennsylvania, where the steel trust organized its armed fascist gangs to shoot a strike out of existence, has recently had an election for Burgess, the equivalent of Mayor.

The strike, led by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, was exemplary in its militancy. Day and night the strikers and their families stuck to the picket lines, spreading the strike from plant to plant. The steel trust realized that this rapidly spreading fire of working class resistance threatened to involve the workers in their most powerful fortresses nearby. Strikes threatened the Jones and Laughlin plant in the virtual feudal domain of the Jones and Laughlin mill in Aliquippa, Pa. The Ambridge walkout was having a tremendous echo in Carnegie and other Jones and Laughlin mills around Pittsburgh.

For this reason, the steel trust decided once and for all to smash the organization, militancy and fighting spirit of the Ambridge workers. They were determined to crush this heroic example, to trample it in the dust so that it would never rise again.

* * *

THE civil war mobilization of the steel trust against unarmed men and women, the brave resistance of the strikers, who left lead and wounded on the picket lines, is one of the most inspiring pages of American working class history.

Nor were the steel bosses content with breaking the strike. For weeks their armed gunmen ruled the town, threatening the strikers with death if they attempted to reorganize.

Yet not only did they fail to crush the militancy of the strikers, but despite the defeat of the strike, the Ambridge workers continued to fight the steel trust by every means available. Out of their struggles they developed a higher political and class conscious understanding.

The Ambridge strikers, in the midst of terror, courageously smashed an anti-Soviet Fascist parade, declaring their support for the workers' fatherland.

The strike itself took place on the eve of an election campaign. But before the strike the workers had not understood the importance of running their own candidate. But when they saw the murderous gunmen, led by Burgess Caul, when their strike had been smashed, they decided to carry on the fight on the political field.

Ballots were already printed and it was too late to petition for a workers' candidate. The steel workers met, under the leadership of the Communist Party, and decided to run on a united front workers ticket one of the strike leaders for Burgess. Arthur Wimbur, with the support of the Communist Party was chosen. It was decided to canvass the whole city, to distribute stickers for Wimbur.

* * *

A CAMPAIGN was made against the steel trust terror, for unemployment relief, for workers' rights, and against the N.R.A.

On election day, the polls were manned by the same gunmen who shot the workers down. Every effort was made to terrorize the workers. Yet out of a total vote cast of 3,818, Wimbur polled 368. How many votes for Wimbur were destroyed by the steel trust gunmen who did not hesitate to kill strikers can never be known.

Though this vote appears small, it has great significance. It shows in Ambridge that the strike resulted in the rapid political maturing of the steel workers. It shows that the workers have not been disheartened and know how to keep up the fight.

Above all, it demonstrates that the workers of Ambridge more than ever are determined to carry on their fight not only for the right of union organization and for better conditions but against the political tools and instruments of the steel trust.

The Ambridge election shows above all that the Communist Party can and must become a mass Party in Ambridge. The task now is to enlist these hundreds of workers who not only fought on the picket lines but faced the gunmen at the polls to vote for a workers candidate in the Communist Party as the best guarantee that the struggle will be continued to victory.

Tears and Bayonets

THE working class has discovered through the bitter lessons of history that the smiling countenance of political "liberalism" conceals the hate of Fascist reaction.

It would be hard to find a more candid confession of this than the editorial which appears in this week's "Nation" under the signature of its leading writer, Oswald Garrison Villard.

Mr. Villard writes an imaginary letter to the striking farmers of the West, a letter which he would send to the farmers if he were President of the United States.

After some paragraphs of quite characteristic "Nation" blarney and sanctimonious sympathy for the "terrifying" situation of the farmers, Mr. Villard then lets go his real bolt, in these words:

"You have the right to refuse to sell if you please, but when you try by force to keep others from selling and prevent the children of our cities and their parents from getting food, you are taking an unsocial step which it is my sworn duty to resist if I have to call out every regular soldier and every national guardsman in the country."

So behind Mr. Villard's so enlightened "liberalism," his nauseating pretense of friendliness to the impoverished and suffering farmers, glitters the sharp steel of bayonets, the muzzles of machine guns, the naked ruling class dictatorship of military suppression!

The impoverished and ruined farmers are fighting against the merciless exploitation and robberies of the Wall Street grain and milk monopolies. They are fighting against the Wall Street finance masters who are driving them off the land into the hell of pauperism through mortgage foreclosures. They are fighting for their homes and their farms against the devouring rapacity of the Wall Street capitalist rulers who trample on the impoverished farmers and the city proletariat alike.

And all that Mr. Villard, the smiling friend of the farmers, the saintly knight of "Nation" liberalism can offer them is the bayonets of Wall Street troops!

He sheds tears over the "children of our cities." These are disgusting tears of hypocrisy. Does not Mr. Villard know that these children of the cities are starving for lack of milk precisely because the Wall Street monopolies keep it from them by extortionate monopoly prices?

If Mr. Villard is so interested in the milk of the city children, why doesn't he call out his beloved and trusty troops against those Wall Street monopolies, against Borden, against National Dairy, against Sheffield, etc., etc., who doom millions of city children to starvation because of extortionate milk prices?

If he is so interested in the food of the children's parents, why doesn't he call out the troops against the Roosevelt government, which, in its capitalist insanity and ruthlessness is raging through the cotton, wheat and corn fields, destroying with fire the produce that the impoverished masses need?

Mr. Villard's tears on account of the farmers are cheap indeed. For while he weeps, he points a bayonet at those for whom he sorrows.

Mr. Villard's liberalism cannot hide his concern over perpetuating the mortgage debt slavery that binds the impoverished farmers to their Wall Street rulers. He cannot conceal his anxiety over the profits of the big milk monopolies, in which, no doubt, he has a few judicious investments.

Daily Worker Tag Days

STARTING this Friday, thousands of class-conscious American workers will march into the factories, workers' homes, into the streets to rally the masses of workers to the support of our only American Bolshevik daily newspaper, the Daily Worker.

This campaign is not merely a fund-raising event. Unlike fund-drives by community chests, charity federations, it does not rely for its success upon bullying or the dictates of the bosses to their employes to "give until it hurts."

It is an educational campaign to bring the attention of the workers to the urgent need of our "Daily" for their support so that it can continue fighting with them in their struggles for relief from the increasing hardships imposed on them by the boss class and its tools.

Will you be among the heroic workers who will wage a three-day battle this Friday, Saturday and Sunday to rally the masses to the defense of our Daily Worker? Will you be among those who will fight for the continued existence of our "Daily," to give it the financial sinews for striking crushing blows against the entire capitalist system?

Join the revolutionary Daily Worker Tag Day Army, participate in this Leninist Drive to reach the masses and to rally them in a mighty working class defense corp around our Daily Worker which is struggling for its very life.

BE AMONG THOSE TO HELP SAVE OUR DAILY WORKER!

20 Miners in Utah Join C. P. at Meet for Soviet Union

Lynn, Mass., Workers Celebrate Recognition By Flying Red Flag

HELPER, Utah, Nov. 22.—Twenty workers joined the Communist Party at a Soviet Union Anniversary celebration in this coal mining center, lately the scene of a great coal strike led by the National Miners' Union.

At least a thousand miners and other workers packed the hall to celebrate the Soviet Union anniversary arranged by the Communist Party and the Young Communist League. Their enthusiastic response to the program of the Communist Party and their applications to join was an effective answer to the "red scare" propaganda of the operators here.

Coming a few days after the conclusion of an "agreement" between the coal operators and the U.M.W.A., it is proof that the miners are determined to fight any sell outs of these officials and to build the National Miners' Unoin more solidly, through a powerful Communist Party leadership.

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Police Are Puzzled

LYNN, Mass.—Lynn workers woke up the morning after recognition was extended to the Soviet Union, to find a huge red flag, 12 feet by 7, flying from High Rock, one of the town's historic landmarks. The police could not understand why the flag, with hammer, sickle and Soviet star, was hoisted, and they don't know whom to blame.

* * *

35 Celebrate in Home

GAS CITY, Ind.—Unable to secure a hall for the celebration of the Russian Revolution from the Mayor here, who poses as a friend of labor, about 35 workers, men, women and children, met at a workers' home. The weather was too cold for an outdoor meeting. A worker spoke for over an hour on the difference between the workers' government of Russia and the capitalist government of the United States. Fifteen Daily Workers were sold.

* * *

150 Meet in Howell

LOWELL, Mass.—On Nov. 5, a meeting of 150 workers was held in a local hall to celebrate the 16th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

There were several speakers among whom was Comrade Burk of Boston. Burk gave an excellent talk on the accomplishments of the Soviet Union in their first Five-Year Plan and on the general conditions in Russia today.

* * *

400 Instead of 40

GARY, IND.—In reporting on the Gary meeting in the Daily Worker, there was a typographical error, stating that 40 workers attended the Gary 16th Anniversary meeting. There were 400 workers. Five young workers joined the Y.C.L. and 10 filled out application for the Party.

We don't want to give the impression anywhere that only 40 workers attended the 16th Anniversary meeting in Gary.

14 Are Killed When USSR Plane Crashes

Ship, World's Largest, Had Passed All Tests

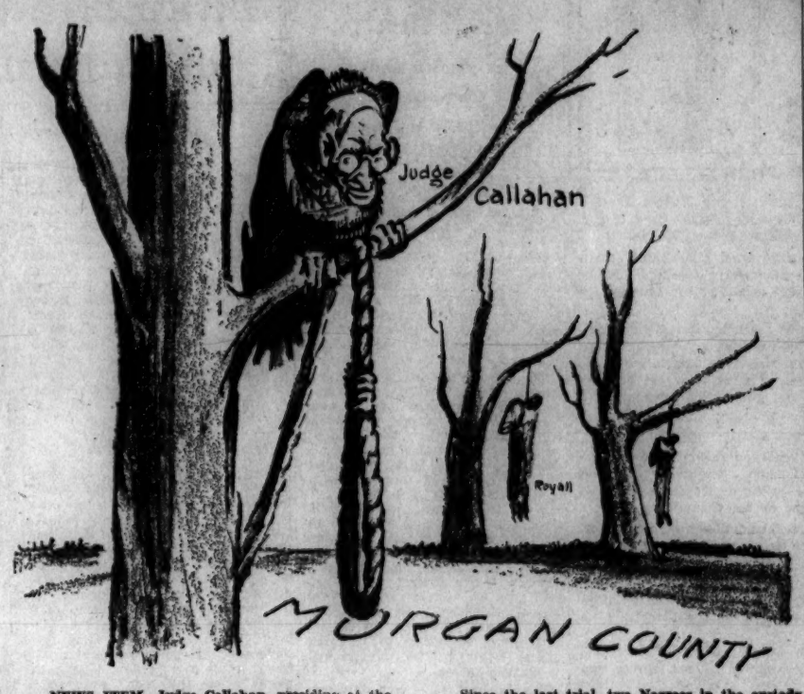
MOSCOW, Nov. 22—The world's largest airplane, designed by Soviet engineers and built at the Kharkov Aircraft Building Plant crashed late yesterday, killing 14 persons among whom were Michael Snegirof, one of the best-known aviators in the U.S.S.R., and several of the engineers who participated in the construction of the plane.

The gigantic airship, named K-7, had been completed just a few days ago and had passed all the technical and safety tests. The cause of the crash has not yet been ascertained. Officials suspect sabotage and are investigating.

MORO NATIVES RISE

JOLO, Philippine Islands.—Jolo Island, long a sore spot for American imperialists in the Philippine Islands, broke out again yesterday. Lieutenant Mariano Esculto was killed by Moro natives as he led a small force into the jungle to quell a local uprising of natives. Three Moros were killed in the battle.

"I see no reason for a change of venue!" —By Burck



NEWS ITEM—Judge Callahan, presiding at the trial of the Scottsboro boys in Decatur, Ala., ruled against a change of venue on the grounds that a fair trial is possible in Decatur.

Since the last trial, two Negroes in the custody of the Sheriff were recently lynched in the Tuscaloosa case. A Negro, named Royall, was lynched in the very city of Decatur in August.

Helping the Daily Worker through bidding for the original drawings of Burck's cartoons: Unit 26, Section 15, New York City, wins yesterday's drawings with a bid of $13.47. Total to date, $252.47.

Reichstag Fire Trial News at Sunday Meet

Hathaway, Hays, Schlauch, Blohm, Schlesinger to Speak Sunday at Bronx Coliseum; Fund Raising Concert Friday

NEW YORK.—Last minute bulletins on the progress of the Reichstag fire trial will be reported at the mass protest meeting to be held Sunday, Nov. 26th, 7 p. m., at the Bronx Coliseum, 177th St., West Farms Rd., N. Y.

Arthur Garfield Hays, American lawyer, just returned from Germany, will make a report on the trial at the Coliseum meeting which will be a stirring protest against the coming conviction by the Nazi Hitler court of the four heroic working class leaders, Dr. Fritz Schlesinger, of the German-American Societies who recently fought against the Nazi agents in the U.S.A., will speak, as well as Professor Margaret Schlauch of New York University, Chris. Blohm, of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Pauline Rogers, of the New York Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism.

Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, which has conducted the exposure of Nazi activities in the U. S. A. will speak in the name of the Communist Party.

This meeting, which takes place on the eve of the opening of the new Scottsboro trial, will also demand the immediate release of the nine Scottsboro boys. Richard Moore, National Secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, will be one of the speakers.

Funds which are badly needed for the defense of Dimitroff, Torgler and their colleagues, and for the relief of German victims will be raised at a Concert and Dance organized by the New York Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism on Friday, Nov. 24, at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., New York. Outstanding artists, including Eugene Nigob, are participating in the program as well as the Proletbuehne and the Workers Laboratory Theatre in anti-fascist skits. Admission 35 cents.

Argentine Urged to Recognize U. S. S. R.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 21.—The diplomatic victory achieved by the Soviet Union in the recent recognition action by the United States had its repercussions here today when the afternoon paper "La Critica" in a strongly-worded editorial urged the Argentine Government to follow suit and recognize the Soviet Union. The paper called on the government to heed the "lesson of common sense taught by Roosevelt's action."

Socialist Party Suffers Losses In Spanish Elections

MADRID, Nov. 22.—Returns, which are still incomplete, indicate the election of 138 candidates of the reactionary coalition, as against 125 for the republican parties, including the Socialist Party. The Socialist Party, which has three ministers in the present "left" republican government and has paved the way for the fascist reaction, suffered a sweeping repudiation at the polls, electing only 29 deputies, as against 110 deputies in the present Cortes.

Incomplete returns indicate the election of three Communist candidates. The Spanish Communist Party previously had no deputies in the Cortes.

Re-elections involving some 190 seats are to be held in several districts where none of the parties received the required 40 per cent of the votes.

Put Censorship on All Treasury News

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—A strict censorship on all news and information coming from the U. S. Treasury has been laid down by the newly appointed head, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., it was announced today.

From now on all the usual reports and interviews will have to be approved by Morgenthau or his representative before publication.

Such strict censorship of Treasury information has never been previously enforced, even during times of war.

Morganthau has also forbidden any employee of the Treasury Department to issue any statements, opinions, or articles to the press on any subject whatever, without getting his permission.

The Treasury has just reported a budget deficit of over $1,500,000,000.

State Dep't Sets Up Comm. As Weapon in World Trade War

To Enable American Imperialism to Strike Enemies Quickly

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—Another weapon in the world trade war was forged today by the Roosevelt administration. The Department of State announced the formation of an Executive Commercial Policy Committee whose business will be "coordinating the commercial policy of this government, with the view to centralizing in the hands of one agency supervision of all government action affecting our import and export trade."

The committee was set up "by authority of the President," it was announced. Headed by William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, it includes spokesmen for the N.R.A., the treasury, commerce and agriculture departments, the tariff commission, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Observers quickly saw this move as a means whereby the government can act swiftly and decisvely—through manipulating tariffs, placing embargoes, and shifting powerful credit channels—to execute imperialist designs against other nations.

General Hugh S. Johnson, N.R.A. administrator, was asked whether this agency would enable the United States "to strike much more quickly in trade wars."

"I can't answer that," Johnson replied.

He pointed out that the authority to place embargoes, manipulate tariffs, etc., was given to the President by Congress when it created the N. R. A. The fact is, the new committee is a coordinating agency which can execute these powers with deadly efficiency. The official explanation, it is understood, is that coordination of all agencies is necessary because the many agencies handling foreign trade matters overlap, and that commercial policies of other countries are changing often and therefore the United States must plan to meet them.

FORCED TO FREE CUBA UNION HEAD

Grau Gov't Purchases 1,500,000 Hand Grenades

HAVANA, Cuba, Nov. 22.—Within one hour after the arrest of Cesar Vilar yesterday, secretary of the National Confederation of Labor, delegations and telegrams began to arrive, and continued arriving all day.

Because of this mass pressure Vilar was released at 1 a. m. today.

The government showed its peaceful intentions yesterday when it signed an order for the purchase of 1,500,000 hand grenades from France. It should be remembered that these grenades are most effective in street fighting.

Immediately after the raid on the Tobacco Workers' Center, police, soldiers and uniformed students of the Directorio Estudiantil (Student's Directory) and the "Law and Order Army," a student military organization, raided the home of Vilar completely destroying the furniture and clothing and burning all documents found.

His wife and two little children were forced to escape over the roofs. One child was hurt.

Women Jailed.

Yesterday a commission of working women including Mrs. Villar went to the secretary of state to protest and were arrested at once. Towards evening with the flood of protests not letting up, President Grau and Secretary of State Guiteras, and chief of staff Batista, declared that the whole thing was an error and that they did not favor such a raid against the workers.

Their prevarication is evident, since Sergeant Chamuzo, who led the raiding party, declared that he did it at the order of the Secretary of State.

Loret de Mola representative of the Department of Labor declared yesterday that he did not take part in the raid, although he was seen there by many workers and spoke against the Communists.

The immediate result of the raid is the consolidation of the Confederation and a weakening of the organizations controlled by its enemies.

Reformists Fail.

The Alianza Tabacalera, controlled by reformist tobacco leaders, who tried to organize a lockout against the revolutionary unions, has miserably failed, and the tobacco workers are rallying as never before around the standards of the Confederation.

Aided by agitation caused by the attack of the government and the rallying of the working class forces in solidarity with the Confederation and its leaders, the Anti-Imperialist League called a conference last night to arrange the welcome to the American workers and intellectuals' delegation.

Great interest is shown in its arrival, and masses of workers and intellectuals no doubt will be on hand to meet it when it arrives.

Stop White Guard Meet; 4 Sentenced

BOSTON, Mass.—Taking refuge in a legal technicality, Judge Carr yesterday sentenced John Weber, Lillian Katz, Bessie Lewis, and Ella Brooks, to 15 days each, and put on six months' probation eight others arrested when Boston workers broke up a White Guard rally last Sunday.

The eight workers given probation will appear in court Monday.

"Jobless Fund" Used to Buy Lights for War Purposes

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—The army has awarded a contract from the Public Works Fund of $2,015,900 to the Sperry Gyroscope Co. of Brooklyn. The order was for 104 high-powered searchlights. President Roosevelt and the N. R. A. had set up this fund "to end unemployment," according to the promises made in the N. R. A. program. But the fund is being spent for war preparations instead of going to the unemployed. The workers should demand "All war funds to the unemployed."

Milwaukee, Washington Anti-Nazi Fighters Get Long Terms

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 22.—Five workers of this Socialist-run city were sentenced to long terms for taking part in the anti-fascist demonstration here on Sept. 27, when Hans Luther, Nazi ambassador came here to be entertained by local millionaires.

H. Yaris and Lillian Husa were sentenced each to six months; J. Piasecki, T. Gozdomavich and C. Augustine to two months, despite evidence of the brutal clubbing of the five defendants by the Socialist-controlled police. Piasecki suffered concussion of the brain and was confined to the hospital for two weeks.

Since Sept. 27, a total of 21 workers have been jailed for their anti-fascist activities. Two more are facing frame-ups. The I.L.D. urges that protests be sent from all parts of the country to Judge A. J. Hedding and District Attorney Zazel, Safety Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

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Sentence Washington Demonstrators
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—That the court has set a precedent for convicting anyone of disorderly conduct who shouts "Down with the Nazis!" was charged by Harold Spencer, Washington organizer for the Unemployed Council yesterday shortly before being sentenced to $20 fine or 20 days in jail for participating in last Saturday's anti-Nazi demonstration before the German Embassy. Spencer, with 14 other workers, was arrested by Washington Red Squad Police, concealed in the German Embassy in anticipation of the protest march.

Sylvia Roth, unemployed worker who chained herself to a lamp post near the embassy so that she could speak without being taken away by the police, was sentenced to a $40 fine or 40 days in jail for speaking "without a permit" and "disorderly conduct."

Negro Worker Denounces Nazi Terror

Robert Johnson, colored, before being sentenced for "disorderly conduct" told the court:

"I'm a member of the most oppressed part of the working class in this country. I sympathize with the working class which the Nazis are terrorizing in the concentration camps."

The cases of Charles Spencer and Sidney Philips were dismissed.

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Eight Sentenced in Police Court

On Monday, Judge Schuldt sentenced eight of the demonstrators to $10 fine apiece or ten days in jail. The charges against each marched were, "parading without a permit" and "disorderly conduct."

The marchers turned the court room into a forum, each stoutly attacking Hitler's fascism. John J. Kennedy, sentenced on Monday, testified that he was only a spectator at the demonstration, but added, "I am an American-born Irishman, who is absolutely against fascism. I went to the demonstration to see the protest made against the Nazis. I am against the persecution of Jews and working men by Hitler."

Reichstag Frame-up Protests Planned

DETOIT, Nov. 22.—Detroit's anti-fascist fighters will thunder their demands for the release of Torgler, Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff at a demonstration this Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Grand Circus Park, called by the Detroit Committee of the League Against War and Fascism.

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BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Boston workers and other opponents of fascism will demonstrate this Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in front of the Ford Hall Forum, Ashburton Place, off Bowdon St., to protest the appearance of a representative of the Hitler dictatorship as a speaker at the forum.

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LOS ANGELES, Nov. 22.—A vigorous protest against the infamous Reichstag arson trial was adopted by an anti-fascist meeting last Sunday at 233 South Broadway. The meeting was addressed by Gene Gordon, Negro writer; Ben Blue, attorney, and Harold Salemson.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Special conferences of educators, liberals, physicians, lawyers and other professions have been called in France to organize a nation-wide demand for the release of Torgler, Dimitroff, Taneff and Popoff, Communist defendants in the Reichstag fire "trial."

This is announced in a cable received yesterday from the Paris Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, signed by Levy Bruhl, member of the French Academy, Mme. Duchesne, of the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom, and Francis Jourdain.

More and more workers' organizations are being won for the fight to save the accused, says the cable. Victor Basch, Jurist Thorez Villard and Ellen Wilkinson have thrown their active support to the mass protest movement in France.

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Many U. S. Protests

NEWARK, N. J.: The Arbeiter Kranken und Sterbe Kasse, 200 members, sent a protest cable to Chief Justice Buenger, Berlin. The local union of the International Brewery and Soft Drink workers also protested by cable.

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DETROIT: The German United Front Committee Against Hitler Fascism called a special meeting of its delegates in order to broaden its activities against Hitler Fascism and Hitler agents in Detroit. A cable demanding safe release of the four defendants was sent to Berlin.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.: A committee to aid victims of German Fascism is being formed. A committee was sent to the German consulate and protest resolutions and telegrams to Hans Luther, German Ambassador.

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ABERDEEN, S. D.: Resolutions for international solidarity with the German workers and a resolution against the Hitler butcher regime and for the safe release of Torgler, Dimitroff, Taneff and Popoff was adopted by the Farmers State Conference held in Aberdeen.

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CLEVELAND, Ohio.: Ten Hungarian organizations, 4 Slovak, 3 Unemployed Councils, Ukrainian, Russian, Polish, Bulgarian, Jewish and other organizations have sent protest cables to Justice Buenger, Berlin. Seventy-five telegrams demanding safe release for the four Reichstag defendants were sent from organizations in this city to Hans Luther, German Ambassador, Washington, D. C.

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WINNIPEG, CANADA: The German Workers and Farmers Association of Canada sent protest cables to the Reichstag trial from four of its sections and fifteen sections sent protest resolutions to German consulates. Funds are being gathered to help defend Dimitroff, Torgler and others.